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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OTTER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

Washington, DC, April 7, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 273. An act to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of land owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes.

S. 302. An act to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, to restore and extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes.

S. 426. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain parcels of land acquired for the Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal features of the initial stage of the Oahe Unit, James Division, South Dakota, to the Commission of Schools and Public Lands and the Department of Game, Fish, and Parks of the State of South Dakota for the purpose of mitigating lost wildlife habitat, on the condition that the current preferential lease-holders shall have an option to purchase the parcels from the Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 151) "An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the sexual exploitation of children," agrees to a conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HATCH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr.

SESSIONS, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BIDEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 342) "An Act to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to make improvements to and reauthorize programs under that Act, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GREGG, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DODD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

SALUTING SENATOR MOYNIHAN

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, much has been written recently about Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, scholar, politician, diplomat, public servant. We have been reminded again, in the wake of his passing, of his intellectual and political contributions dealing with the most sensitive and complex questions of our society. Ideas that were controversial when he first advanced them are now accepted as conventional wisdom.

I rise today to salute this giant and his greatest gift, which is to influence how America faces its challenges. He

was regarded appropriately as a tremendous architectural influence. No one over the last third of a century has done more to shape American communities. His influence can be seen from the steps of the Capitol with the creation of the Pennsylvania Avenue Redevelopment Corporation. He worked to restore once magnificent James Farley Post Office in New York back to life as a new Penn Station. He was the intellectual force behind the revolutionary 1991 ISTEA legislation, allowing communities to use transportation resources to shape their development rather than transportation choices shaping our communities. His legacy gave more power to citizens at all levels and made the money go farther to do more and better things.

As we begin the reauthorization this Congress of his landmark ISTEA legislation, we deal with many opportunities to revitalize America's communities through wise infrastructure investment, a critical and underappreciated part of the Moynihan legacy. But, Mr. Speaker, I think there is an even more important part of his legacy for those of us who serve in this Chamber. At a time when our problems appear more complex and difficult and when our divisions appear deeper than ever before, Senator Moynihan gave us a blueprint for channeling the riches and power of America to greatness at home and abroad. At a time when the activities here somehow make the most monumental occasions appear smaller than life, we can look to this intellectual and political giant, himself larger than life, who had a gift to magnify the things he said and did. His advice for us would be to put aside the narrow and the partisan, not to rationalize what we know to be reckless or inappropriate in the name of the legislative process, and have the courage to

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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have the free exercise of ideas and debate, not to stifle discussion here on this floor.

Some of the Senator's more profound contributions initially appeared extraordinarily controversial. Only after they were entered into debate did their meaning take root and the controversial become the accepted. People here can honor the legacy of Senator Moynihan by doing the time-honored work of Congress, debating, listening, legislating, and working together in committee and in the House Chamber; and seize the tremendous opportunities to deal with world peace, the protection and economic security of our families and safeguarding the environment.

In honoring the memory of Senator Moynihan in practice, we will be honoring the trust that has been given to us by our constituents. We too can be larger than life rather than a side show while the real drama is worked out in some back room. We can reflect our own hearts and visions and the needs of our communities rather than being orchestrated by focus groups and special interests. Part of what characterized Senator Moynihan's genius was simply that he presented ideas regardless of the short-term public relations and political consequences. This meant that some people in Washington, D.C., were nervous working with him. It made it harder for some of the powers that be and the media pundits, but as the Senator proved time and time again, it made it easier to push America to do the right thing.

As someone raised in an often bipartisan or even nonpartisan Oregon political culture, this simple truth seems so obvious but somehow elusive in today's Washington, D.C. By doing our job as legislators, as independent, thoughtful representatives, we can make vital contributions during the most critical times since we were fighting Hitler and recovering from the Depression. I suspect the Senator himself would deem that to be a most fitting tribute to his legacy.

LET US DECLARE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of news, of course, about the war in Iraq. Where are we going and how long is it going to take to win the military battle. I think it is important that we do not underestimate the length of time it is going to take for the transition after we win the military battle. Bradley Smith and now some former Iraqi officials have suggested at least 2 years, maybe 2 years of martial law to get a society and a people who for most of their adult lives have never lived under any rule except Saddam Hussein. The transition to a democracy is going to

take time. Brad also suggested that we should have a military base in Umm Qasr, down in the southeast corner of Iraq. How does all this play into probably the most extensive oil field potential for oil in the world in that country of Iraq?

This last weekend, some suggested that we are fighting in Iraq because of our dependence on foreign energy. While that is not true, the consequences of our dependence are certainly serious. This first became very clear to many of us during the Arab oil embargo during the early 1970s when at that time I was serving on the presidential oil policy commission. We need this foreign energy because it is a vital component for fostering economic growth, but considering the situation in Iraq, regardless of the consequences and the sluggishness of the economy, we need to reduce our energy dependence by serving and developing new sources of energy, and that need has probably never been greater in this country. This is why the energy bill passed out of our Committee on Science last week will be on the floor very shortly.

Oil and natural gas account for 39 and 23 percent of overall energy usage in our country. In the United States, domestic production of petroleum is nearly 8 million barrels a day, which includes 5.8 million barrels of crude oil and 2.2 million barrels of natural gas liquids; 8 million barrels a day in the United States. And while 11 countries have more petroleum reserves, we are currently the second largest producer in the world, behind only Saudi Arabia. Most of the new petroleum exploration taking place in the United States today is done by smaller companies. The bigger companies have decided they want to bypass the regulatory process, the environmental influence and the fact that we have already explored much in the United States for oil. So what we have left in the United States is mostly the smaller companies that are making this exploration.

Historically, conservation has been the primary method of reducing our dependence. It has been successful and we have seen American energy efficiency increase dramatically. Since 1970, GDP, our gross domestic product, has risen by 170 percent while energy consumption is up by only 42 percent. The energy bill will help us do even better with a focus on more efficient appliances, electricity generation and certainly automotive transmission. Because a growing economy would tend to increase use, the energy bill boosts our efforts to develop alternatives to petroleum. Today, America consumes about 19 million barrels of petroleum a day, about 44 percent of which is motor gasoline. That means a new motor fuel would have a dramatic impact on U.S. usage. The energy bill increases research into ethanol and biofuels made from agricultural crops. Science and research get substantial increases from language that we have added to the bill

in order to develop and perfect emerging technologies, including fusion energy and neutron source power, we have heard a lot about hydrogen cells for automobiles, and certainly improved clean coal technology.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, our dependence built up slowly over decades. Unfortunately it may also take decades to reduce that dependence, even under the best of circumstances. Shocks and problems will continue to cause many problems for our economy and our foreign policy. Still, if we act now, research can secure the energy that the American economy needs to grow and produce and it can result in more and better good-paying jobs, not only for our generation but for our kids and our grandkids.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT TO BELFAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as you may know, President Bush is in Northern Ireland today to hold meetings with Prime Minister Blair to discuss and to strategize about the ongoing war in Iraq. While I understand that this important war summit will take up much of his time and energy, it is my hope that the President will take some time to discuss with Prime Minister Blair the current peace process in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, later this week, April 10 to be specific, will mark the fifth anniversary of the Good Friday Accords which set up the power-sharing government in Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, this power-sharing government has been suspended since October. Prime Minister Blair and his counterpart in Ireland, Bertie Ahern, have been negotiating for months with the representative parties to come up with an agreement that will allow for resumption of the Belfast Assembly.

As reported in today's New York Times, it seems the two prime ministers are planning to unveil an emergency formula that they hope will break the impasse and put the power-sharing government back on track. Mr. Speaker, while this is obviously good news, I worry that Prime Minister Blair will not go far enough to ensure that there is a lasting peace in Northern Ireland. Mr. Blair must take immediate steps in providing all residents of Northern Ireland the basic rights that they deserve. I hope that President Bush will use his influence with the Prime Minister to call on him to provide the people of Northern Ireland with a basic bill of rights. It is quite obvious to me that without a binding document that lays out the rights and liberties for all residents of Northern Ireland, the Belfast Assembly and the Good Friday Accords will not accomplish the goal of a permanent peace.

Citizens of Northern Ireland should be guaranteed, at a bare minimum, the right against unreasonable search and seizures, the right against being detained without charges filed and the right to openly practice one's religion.

Mr. Blair must also address the issue of policing and military presence in the north. For people to feel safe and secure, they must be assured that there is a police force that is representative of the local population. Mr. Blair should enact the Patten Commission's recommendation on police reform. The North must provide its citizens with a full, fair and just reform of their police service. The police service of Northern Ireland must be representative of all ethnic, religious and political groups in Northern Ireland.

The people of Northern Ireland must also have a basic sense that they are not under siege by a military force. The Good Friday Agreement sets out a framework for peace. If the people of Northern Ireland are to live together peacefully, they must not have a sense that they live in a police state.

Mr. Speaker, again I call on both President Bush and Prime Minister Blair to mark the fifth anniversary of the Good Friday Accords with an agreement that will have a lasting effect on Northern Ireland. I hope that Mr. Bush and Mr. Blair will use this opportunity in Northern Ireland to show the people of the North as well as the rest of the world that they are committed to making the agreement that was signed 5 years ago a true framework for a permanent peace.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

This faithless generation looks to You for a sign, Lord God. Your Word once came to Jeremiah with the question: "What do you see, Jeremiah?" The prophet replied: "I see a branch of the watching tree." Then, Lord, You said to him: "Well have you seen, for I am watching to fulfill my Word."

Lord, we keep watching on television a distant war, looking for signs of its ending. In our prayer we ponder Your Word, waiting for its fulfillment of peace.

Suddenly, the subtlety of Your language, Lord, reveals a hidden meaning.

The Hebrew name for the almond tree contains a play on words with "I am watching."

With us and in us You keep vigil for a springtime of promise, for the almond tree got its name as the watching tree because it is the first to blossom in the early rise of spring, as though it had never been sleeping.

Lord, You have been watching with us. You are with us, now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

HONORING DAVID BLOOM

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as we look at the tragic loss of life which has taken place through this war which, thank God, is being successful, there are obviously the families of those men and women in uniform, but there are also some familiar faces who tragically have been lost.

Michael Kelly, we got the word last Friday, was lost; and over the weekend, we heard the word that my good friend and a great reporter, David Bloom, tragically died.

I got to know David Bloom because he was a student at one of the Claremont Colleges I attended, and we became friends several years ago. While he did not cover Capitol Hill, I had the opportunity to travel with him, and we were, oh, so proud of his reporting.

A couple of weeks ago, I had dinner with a Marine Corps general who was talking about the great coverage that MSNBC was providing, and David Bloom was one of the great reporters. He had that "Bloom-Mobile," which traveled, as the chaplain just talked about, how we are all watching on television. We saw him move and provide fascinating reports.

He was praised by his colleagues over the past couple of days, and I just would like to say that my thoughts and prayers go to his wife, Melanie, and their lovely daughters.

COMMENDING OUR SOLDIERS

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as I was about to come over, there was a young man in my office visiting one of my staffers, Lance Corporal Jason C. Smedley, and he was proudly displaying his Purple Heart. He had been wounded in an attack in An Nasiriya, Iraq, on March 26, 2003, and is now home to recuperate, and as we talked about what he would do next, he said, "I want to hurry up and get well so I can go back and rejoin my unit."

I was struck by that, struck by his seriousness, by his desire, and struck by the fact that he said that there is still much work to do, to try and rebuild what we are at this moment helping to tear down.

So I simply commend again to all of the soldiers who are giving of themselves in this time in honor of their country, looking for a better future and a better tomorrow.

HONORING NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, shortly we will honor someone who was an outstanding Member of the House of Representatives for a number of years here, Congressman Norman D. Shumway, who served the 14th Congressional District for 12 years prior to his retirement at the end of the 101st Congress, ending in the first days of 1991. I was privileged to be his successor to Congress.

Mr. Shumway had a distinguished career here and served on what was then called, I think, the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

He has been a long, long-time resident of San Joaquin County and served on the board of supervisors there; and he and his wife were very involved in the community, made great contributions, and soon I believe the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) will be bringing up a resolution to name a post office in his honor.

Norm Shumway epitomizes the type of person we would like to have representing the people of the United States, someone who believes in this country, in its values, someone who believes in faith and family and hard work, and someone who has a great appreciation for the blessings of freedom and who worked during his years here to promote the values that have made this country a great place to be.

I have not seen Norm for several years. Norm and Luana, but I consider them dear friends, and I am very, very pleased to join with my colleagues here shortly in honoring Norm for the service that he had here.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

DR. ROSWELL N. BECK POST
OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1055) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1901 West Evans Street in Florence, South Carolina, as the "Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1055

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1901 West Evans Street in Florence, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1055, introduced by my distinguished colleague from the State of South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1901 West Evans Street in Florence, South Carolina, as the Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, the great State of South Carolina and indeed all of America lost a wonderful humanitarian when Dr. Roswell Nathaniel Beck, Sr., sadly passed away in January. Dr. Beck, who was not only a caring man, but in fact, a practicing physician, was

probably best known as an ambitious community organizer and political activist in the Florence area. I understand he was one of the most influential and beloved personalities in South Carolina's 6th District, which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) represents. More importantly, Dr. Beck was a wonderful family man, as well as a friend to countless South Carolina residents, who looked up to him.

I assure Dr. Beck's family, especially his wife, Barbara and their children, Janice, Celeste, and Dr. Roswell Beck, Jr., and friends that the thoughts and prayers of all Members in this House are with them.

Mr. Speaker, it is very appropriate that this House recognize Dr. Roswell N. Beck by naming a post office building after him in his hometown of Florence, South Carolina. Therefore, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1055.

I thank my colleague from South Carolina for introducing this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), the chairman, in consideration of H.R. 1055, legislation naming a postal facility after the late Dr. Roswell N. Beck, Sr.

H.R. 1055, introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) on March 4, 2003, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire South Carolina congressional delegation.

Dr. Beck was born in South Carolina, attended Fisk University and received his medical degree at the prestigious Meharry College of Medicine in Nashville, Tennessee. After completing his residency in Baltimore, Maryland, and Mt. Sinai in New York, Dr. Beck served with great distinction in the Korean War as a medic in the Medical Corps. After winning a Bronze Star for service rendered in the war, Dr. Beck returned home to live and practice in Florence, South Carolina.

Described by the many dignitaries who attended his funeral on January 10, 2003, as a great humanitarian, physician, political power broker, accomplished musician and family man, Dr. Beck's life was dedicated to improving the quality of life for his fellow man. He organized the Florence Committee for Community Affairs, brought the first Head Start program to his town, served as chairman of the Voter Education Project, was an active member of the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the South Carolina Commission on Human Relations, and served as a trustee of the Medical University of South Carolina.

□ 1415

As chairman of the Voter Education Project, Dr. Beck was the driving force

in promoting the need for citizens to register and vote.

As an active member of his church and community, Dr. Beck was the recipient of numerous awards and citations. He is survived by his wife, Barbara Beck, and their three children, Janice Beck, Celeste Abdullah, and Dr. Roswell N. Beck, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), for seeking to honor Dr. Roswell N. Beck, Sr., in this manner. I urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) was trying to get here, and maybe he will come before we finish the next bill and will get an opportunity to speak to his bill naming the post office after Dr. Roswell N. Beck.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and while I have no further requests for time, I would like to ensure that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) has the opportunity to place his statement, when it comes in, at the appropriate point in the RECORD. It is he and his office that have called this bill to our attention, and we are very happy to move it very quickly to honor the memory of this very great South Carolinian.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the great State of South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the author of this legislation.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member, and I especially thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill honors the life and accomplishments of a consummate country doctor, the memory of a decorated Korean War veteran, the heroism of a courageous American, and the fearlessness of an outstanding South Carolinian. Dr. Roswell Nathaniel Beck, Sr.

Dr. Beck was born in Georgetown, South Carolina. After completing high school, he left the safe confines of his home and matriculated at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, where he received a bachelor of arts degree. After completing his course work at Fisk, Dr. Beck attended Meharry Medical College where he received his medical degree. After finishing his medical residency requirements in Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. Beck returned to South Carolina in 1948 and began practicing in Florence. He took great pride in addressing the medical needs of his community.

In 1951, Dr. Beck left South Carolina once again, but this time it was to answer the call of his country and serve in the Korean War. Dr. Beck performed valiantly in the medical corps and was awarded the Bronze Star for service in war.

Upon his return to South Carolina, Dr. Beck sought to not only confront the physical ailments of his community but set his sights on the social malignancies that afflicted so many of his patients. Dr. Beck was courageously and very fearlessly thrust into the vortex of the civil rights activities in South Carolina. He served as the chairman of the Voter Education Project for the sixth congressional district, where he tirelessly promoted the importance and the need for citizens to register and vote. He organized the Florence Committee for Community Affairs and was instrumental in bringing the first Head Start program to Florence, South Carolina.

In addition to his courageousness, Dr. Beck was fearlessly following his heart throughout his career. He also had a keen sense of history. Mr. Speaker, in 1972, when Shirley Chisholm made her courageous history-making run for the Presidency, the record will show that she received two delegate votes from South Carolina. Dr. Beck was one of them and I the other.

During his distinguished career, Dr. Beck also served on the boards of the South Carolina Commission on Human Relations and the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. He also served on the Board of Trustees of the Medical University of South Carolina. He was awarded the Order of the Palmetto by Governor Richard W. Riley of South Carolina and named Medical Doctor of the Year by the intercounty Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Beck holds an esteemed place in the hearts of many South Carolinians. I am particularly proud of and owe a great deal of debt of gratitude to him. His work as a physician, humanitarian, community activist, and family man has touched the lives of multitudes. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I would be standing here today were it not for the courageousness and fearlessness of this man, who so many of us consider a hero.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Beck has received many recognitions and awards; and I am honored that this august body is about to bestow upon his memory and his family yet another. Mr. Speaker, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1901 West Evans Street in Florence, South Carolina, as the Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building is not only fitting but proper.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to simply note that it seems to me that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) ran in good company.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am pleased to yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from South Carolina for introducing this. It is an important recognition,

and I think he very lucidly laid out for the House his reasons for doing it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1055.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE ON FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR YOUTH MONTH

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 127) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a month should be designated as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 127

Whereas the informed use of credit and other financial products and services benefits individual consumers and promotes economic growth;

Whereas financial literacy encourages greater economic self-sufficiency, higher levels of homeownership, and enhanced retirement security, particularly among low- and moderate-income Americans;

Whereas the past decade has seen declining personal savings rates, increased bankruptcy filings, and rising percentages of family income devoted to servicing household debt;

Whereas millions of Americans, the "unbanked", have never established account relationships at mainstream, insured depository institutions;

Whereas 55 percent of college students acquire their first credit card during their first year in college, and 83 percent of college students have at least 1 credit card;

Whereas 45 percent of college students are in credit card debt, with the average debt being \$3,066;

Whereas only 26 percent of 13- to 21-year-olds reported that their parents actively taught them how to manage money;

Whereas a 2002 study by the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy found that high school seniors know even less about credit cards, retirement funds, insurance, and other personal finance basics than seniors did 5 years ago;

Whereas a 2002 survey by the National Council on Economic Education found that a decreasing number of States include personal finance in their educational standards for students in Kindergarten through 12th grade;

Whereas financial literacy empowers individuals to make wise financial decisions and reduces the confusion of an increasingly complex economy;

Whereas personal financial management skills and long-lived habits develop during childhood;

Whereas personal financial education is essential to ensure that our youth are prepared to manage money, credit, and debt, and become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens; and

Whereas the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, its State affiliates, and its partner organizations have designated each April as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month", the goal of which is to educate the public about the need for increased financial literacy for youth in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of "Financial Literacy for Youth Month"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe "Financial Literacy for Youth Month" with appropriate programs and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes of this debate.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration, House Resolution 127, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 127, introduced by my distinguished colleague, chairman of the Committee on Rules from the State of California (Mr. DREIER), recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of a Financial Literacy for Youth Month.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman for introducing this measure. Personal financial management is one of the most important skills for any American citizen to acquire, yet not enough emphasis seems to be put in our society on teaching these abilities to our Nation's young people. Establishing a personal budget, managing credit and debt, tracking purchases, and balancing checking, savings, and retirement accounts are tasks as difficult as they are essential. But the individual security that comes with being financially literate and responsible is invaluable for everyone. That is why it should be a goal of all Americans to work to teach our Nation's youth the basic financial literacy skills they will need to live a life of financial security.

That is why I am pleased that this House is considering this important

resolution at a time when economic confidence is such a relevant value. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 127, as amended; and again I congratulate my colleague from California for introducing this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Rules which encourages the JumpStart Coalition's efforts to designate April as Financial Literacy Month for Youth. As the resolution notes, 83 percent of college students have at least one credit card; and of those, 45 percent have an average credit card debt of over \$3,000. This is at a time when a decreasing number of States include personal finance in their education standards for kindergarten through 12th grade.

This resolution serves as a wake-up call for all of us, the administration, Congress, and the American taxpayer. The JumpStart Coalition's aim is to identify personal finance materials for educating our youth. To that end they have established 12 must-know personal finance principles for young people if they want to make a positive difference in their financial outlook.

At this time of budget and tax cuts and a floundering economy, all of us might benefit from hearing these 12 financial principles. It does not really matter whether you are young or old. They are:

Map your financial future. Do not expect something for nothing. High returns equal high risk. Know your take-home pay. Compare interest rates. Pay yourself first. Money doubles by the rule of 72, and that is to determine how long it will take your money to double, divide the interest into 72. Your credit past is your credit future. Start saving young. Stay insured. Budget your money. Do not borrow what you cannot repay. And let me add one more, especially since the 15th is not too far away. Pay all of your taxes.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution designating April as Financial Literacy for Youth Month, and I urge all of us to strongly support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the State of California (Mr. DREIER), the distinguished sponsor of this legislation.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by expressing my appreciation to my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), chairman of the Committee, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr.

DAVIS), the Davis twins here, who have moved this measure forward for us. They have outlined quite well exactly what it is that we are trying to do.

When I was a kid, Mr. Speaker, I got my first passbook savings account; and I was stunned when I put a little bit of my allowance into the account. It actually grew without my doing anything other than having it there in that account. I was told by my father I needed to establish some credit. It has not always been great, but he told me that I needed to establish credit, which was another very, very important lesson that I learned as a child.

I believe that the whole idea of individual initiative and responsibility for one's actions is very important. I had that instilled in me as a kid. But one of the things that we found, tragically, is that with the proliferation of credit cards, just mentioned by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), and the issue of just trying to balance a checkbook, which my friend from Virginia raised, we have young people who do not have an understanding of the basics of what it takes to meet one's financial obligations. So that is why the JumpStart Coalition, and a wide range of other groups, have joined in providing strong support for focusing on April as Financial Literacy for Youth Month.

Mr. Speaker, I have been joined by my colleagues, the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY), and others who have been cosponsors of this legislation, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the chairman of the Committee on Financial Services; the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT); the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI); the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD); the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS), as well as others.

One of the things we found over the past several years, Mr. Speaker, is that we have seen a tremendous increase in the number of bankruptcies, up to 1.6 million bankruptcies last year alone.

□ 1430

Mr. Speaker, I have talked about my having a passbook savings account when I was a kid. We have noticed that the personal savings rate has dropped from 4.7 percent in 1998 to 2.3 percent in 2001. I believe that this legislation will help us focus some attention on this initiative.

Now, the National Council on Academic Education is an organization which has put together some of the tools for schools around this country to try and enhance financial literacy among our young people. I am very pleased in the district which I am privileged to represent, the Cucamonga Middle School, the Glendora High School, Monrovia High School, Ranch Cucamonga High School and San Dimas High School have all utilized the information that has come forward from the National Council on Economic Education.

We also have others around the country who are doing the same thing.

I want to say that the stellar leadership of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) has led him to expeditiously move this legislation, which I believe is going to enjoy strong bipartisan support due to the strong and resonant statement from the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS). I urge my colleagues to join in supporting it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) has a great deal of interest in this legislation and hopes to be able to speak on the legislation.

I will simply close by stating that my mother used to say that a penny saved is a penny earned and my father used to say if one takes care of their nickels, the dimes will take care of themselves. It seems to me, that kind of logic is inherent in urging young people to pay attention at an early age to their financial concerns.

I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for its introduction, and urge all Members to support it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 127, stating that a month should be designated for Financial Literacy for Youth. I believe that financial literacy is an empowering tool, and this is something that can benefit all individuals, regardless of their class or background. Designating a month for programs and activities designed to learn more about financial planning is a phenomenal idea, and I am a staunch supporter of the effort.

Gaining more knowledge of fiscal and budget management leads to wiser financial decisions in the future. Too often we have people who are not taught these skills in their childhood, and have a difficult time managing their money later in life. Higher financial literacy encourages greater economic self-sufficiency, higher letter of home ownership, as well as enhanced retirement security.

In my own district in Houston, Texas, I am an advocate of the WOW program, With Ownership, Wealth. Families that have invested in their houses are also investing in the community. When each person has an interest in keeping his or her communities safe, clean and properly taken care of, then the property value will raise. As owners of the homes, this will yield more prosperity on each account, for the community and for the individual.

Financial literacy should also be encouraged for our students entering college. A college freshman is inundated with credit card offers, promising more wealth and responsibilities than they have ever had before. Without proper financial skills, a credit card can lead to student debt, creating more burdens and hardships than necessary. Financial literacy month can reach out to these students, to understand the fiscal consequences of their action, and protect them from future debts that can be difficult to relieve, particularly at a time when building a sound credit history is so vital.

Financial literacy is also important for our elderly population. Since social security and pensions often do not cover all of the basic needs, proper financial planning is often needed to insure that people will be taken care of

post retirement. A Financial Literacy Month can provide outreach to the younger populations who often fail to think of securing their futures until it is too late.

I am proud to support this Financial Literacy for Youth Month, and thank my colleagues for bringing this idea to the house floor. If we can empower the youth in our nation to make smart, economical decisions, we all stand to benefit.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 127, to designate a "Financial Literacy for Youth Month."

To ensure the strength and resiliency of our nation's economy, it is vital that we instill in our next generation of consumers an understanding of today's increasingly complex financial world.

In a recent survey of our high school seniors' financial knowledge by the Jumpstart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, over half received a failing grade, a percentage that has grown not only in the past five years, but in the five years before that as well. Yet the number of students using credit cards and ATM cards has gone up—45 percent of college students have credit card debt averaging \$3066. As this trend grows, we need to make sure they understand the implications and responsibility of credit.

Currently, fewer than 30 percent of young Americans are even given the opportunity to take money management or personal finance classes in high school. This needs to change.

There are as many as 10 federal departments and agencies that today offer a wide variety of educational programs and resources along with a growing number of states and private programs. Just last May, the Treasury established an Office of Financial Education. We need to ensure that schools nationwide are aware of these programs and encouraged to utilize them.

With America's youth spending about \$150 billion annually and more and more marketing campaigns targeting youth, it is important to give them the tools they need to make smart financial decisions.

In the 1990s, personal bankruptcies rose by 69 percent, and we need to combat this trend. Educating the next generation early and well will help to contribute to the nation's economic vitality.

They need to understand that there are serious consequences to mismanaging one's finances. They need to know that there are investing options other than putting your money in a savings account. They need to understand the importance of starting to prepare for retirement early.

They need to understand that the long-term pain of mismanaged personal debt is not worth the short-term gain. The need to understand that responsible use of today's financial tools can help them to maximize their purchasing power.

In conclusion, I would like to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for recognizing this vital need and I urge my colleagues to support this important initiative.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support as a cosponsor of House Resolution 127, naming April the Financial Literacy for Youth Month, and I commend Congressman DAVID DREIER for introducing this important legislation.

I always say that education is the key to success, and providing financial literacy for

our youth is an integral part of that process. The resolution expresses the sense of the House that the President should issue a proclamation calling on the federal government, states, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

Designating April as the Financial Literacy for Youth Month should raise public awareness about the need for increased financial literacy in our schools and the serious problems that may be associated with a lack of understanding about personal finances. As Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan noted recently:

Today's financial world is highly complex when compared with that of a generation ago. An understanding of how to maintain a checking and savings account at a local financial institution may have been sufficient twenty-five years ago. Today's consumers, however, must be able to differentiate between a wide range of products, services, and providers of financial products to successfully manage their personal finances. Certainly, young adults have access to credit at a much earlier age than their parents did. Accordingly, they need a more comprehensive understanding of credit than was afforded to the previous generation—including the impact of compounding interest on debt balances and the implications of mismanaging credit accounts. In addition, as technological advances have contributed significantly to the dramatic changes within the financial services market, consumers more generally must be familiar with the role that computers play in the conduct of every traditional financial transaction, from withdrawing funds to gaining access to credit.

For these reasons and many more, it is imperative that we ensure our youth's financial literacy. Although several groups, including the Department of the Treasury's Office of Financial Education, have recommended that this be accomplished by incorporating financial literacy into math and English classes, I personally believe that we need to focus more on individual financial literacy curriculums. The Federal government should provide additional funds to accomplish this goal. Granted, the No Child Left Behind Act makes \$385 million available in Innovation State Grant funds for distribution to the states, but only some of that money will be used to fund financial education initiatives. We need to do more, and we need to use April, the Financial Literacy for Youth Month, to work towards these goals. On the state level, I would hope that the education boards would focus on financial literacy and work with their state legislatures to require at least two semesters of financial literacy as a requirement for graduation from high school. In my own state of Texas, the Independent Bankers Association of Texas has been working diligently towards such a change in curriculum. I hope that more take up this cause.

Some may ask why I am so interested in financial literacy. The reason is that I represent one of the poorest Districts in the nation where people still keep their money in their house and under their mattresses. I am speaking of the "unbanked." Those individuals who tend to be exploited by payday lenders, use expensive money grams for remittances and are subject to crime because they have not entered the mainstream banking system. It is for these people that I am interested in financial literacy and for these reasons that I cosponsored this bill.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 127, recognizing April as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month". I am pleased to join my friend and colleague from California, Mr. DREIER, in raising awareness of the need for our youth to learn financial management skills at an early age. If our schools don't teach the ABC's of financial literacy, it doesn't take an accountant to understand that our children are more likely to fall into debt and behind in life.

The financial world has dramatically changed over the last 20 years. The passage of complex laws, like Gramm-Leach-Bliley, has created a whole new world of integrated financial service products and possibilities. While we certainly don't expect children to understand the ins-and-outs of deregulation, some of the effects of this new and modern system are slowly starting to surface and will impact them later on in life.

Mr. Speaker, with all these new choices there is a new responsibility on our part to educate our youth. Why? Because teaching them about personal finance is the best way to prepare them for a financially rewarding adulthood as contributing members of society.

They need to know how to manage money, credit, and debt, and become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens. It is through financial education that these young consumers will learn to capitalize on the choices and flexibility that this new world has created.

The most effective time to impact basic financial and economic knowledge is during students' formative years, through the K-12 education system. In passing H. Res. 127 it is my hope that public officials and educators will focus on this critical learning area. While the landmark "No Child Left Behind Act" focused on mathematics and reading education, policy-makers and local educators can use this as an opportunity to integrate economics and personal finance into these and other subject matters.

A survey that will be released later this month by the National Council on Economic Education (NCEE) illustrates accomplishments and challenges in the areas of economics and personal finance education. NCEE's "Survey of the States" found that 48 states in 2002 and the District of Columbia had economic education standards in place, up from 38 states in NCEE's first "Survey" in 1998. Testing for economics increased from 25 states in 1998 to 27 states in 2002.

However, in the area of personal finance, less progress has been evident. While 40 states had set standards for personal finance education in 2000, only 31 states renewed such standards in 2002. Of those 31 states, only 14 require the standards to be implemented.

Make no mistake—personal finance is the key to helping our youth avoid the pitfalls of foreclosure, predatory lending and credit counseling as adults.

Mr. Speaker, the President's sweeping education reform bill that we passed in the last Congress addresses many of the academic skills that our youth need to succeed. We cannot forget about the need to teach our youth more than purely academic skills. We mustn't forget life skills. We must help them learn to manage their personal finances.

It is our duty to help them succeed in today's increasingly sophisticated world of finance.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) has put it very eloquently. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 127, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NORMAN SHUMWAY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1368) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the "Norman Shumway Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1368

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, shall be known and designated as the "Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO).

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1368 designates the postal facility at 7555 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building. I wish to thank the entire California delegation for their support of this legislation, as well as the gen-

tleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for his committee's expeditious handling of the bill.

Former Congressman Shumway's leadership reflected three major goals: first, to restore government back to the people; second, to build the people's confidence in government; and third, to make government accessible and effective for his constituents.

Elected to Congress in 1978, Norm was overwhelmingly reelected to each succeeding congressional term until his retirement in January 1991.

Norm was a man of the people who always made time for personal meetings at his home and in D.C. He was keenly aware of and committed to the needs of all of his constituents, whether they were children or seniors, farmers or businessmen, military or civilian. As the representative of a large farming district, Norm worked hard to promote policies enabling farmers to meet the demands of the domestic marketplace. He was a strong proponent of senior citizens as he brought several aging committee hearings to the district to address the needs of older Americans.

Before and after his service in Congress, Norm worked diligently for the people of California on the San Joaquin Board of Supervisors, where he served as both chairman and vice chairman, and the Public Utilities Commission in California where he served as commissioner for 4 years.

Naming the Pacific Avenue Post Office after Norm is a small tribute to the Congressman for his contributions to California and our Nation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) in consideration of H.R. 1368, a measure which names the Postal Service facility after former Representative Norm D. Shumway. H.R. 1368, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) of California on March 19, 2003, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California congressional delegation.

Representative Norman D. Shumway served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1978 until his retirement in January 1991. While in Congress, he served on a number of important committees, the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the House Select Committee on Aging.

A lifelong student of the customs and culture of the Japanese people, Representative Shumway was one of two Members of Congress who spoke fluent Japanese. As a result of his language skill and position on congressional committees, Norm participated in many seminars and conferences dealing with trade issues and U.S.-Japanese relationships.

Although retired for a number of years, Norm Shumway has remained active in his community, State and church. He is a lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and in that capacity, he has served as a missionary, seminary instructor, High Priest Group leader, Bishop, teacher and ward organist. He has served as a commissioner on the California Public Utilities Commission and parole board member of the California Narcotic Addiction Evaluation Authority.

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the tradition of naming postal facilities after distinguished individuals, I thank our colleague for seeking to honor Norman D. Shumway in this manner, and urge swift passage of H.R. 1368.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have any additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chance to join in this salute to Norm Shumway as we prepare to name this post office in his honor.

In reviewing his biography, Norm has been a son of San Joaquin, and quite legitimately is. I do note in his biography he was actually born in Phoenix, Arizona, on July 28, 1934. In 1939 his family moved to California and was Norm was educated in the Stockton public school system and graduated from Stockton High School in 1952. He received his A.A. degree from Stockton which is now known as San Joaquin Delta Community College in 1954, and then as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) mentioned, Norm began his acquaintanceship with Japan when he served a church mission there from 1954 to 1958.

When he returned from the Orient, Mr. Shumway enrolled at the University of Utah from which institution he received a Bachelor of Science degree in political science in 1960, and then he commenced his legal education and graduated with a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of California's Hastings College of Law in San Francisco in 1963.

Mr. Shumway had been a partner in a Stockton law firm, and then in 1974 a vacancy occurred in the San Joaquin Board of Supervisors, and pursuant to State law at the time, the Governor, Ronald Reagan, appointed Norm to fill that vacancy and he was later elected to the same position and was reelected in 1976, and he served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1978 prior to his election that same year to the United States House of Representatives.

Norm, I think it was mentioned, and his lovely wife Luana are the parents of six children and 30 grandchildren. As has been mentioned before, he has been a very faithful member of the Church Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and has served in numerous positions; after

leaving here and serving briefly, I think for several years, on the California Public Utilities Commission, he then served as a Mission President in Japan for 3 years. Then he and Luana returned, and I believe it was later on in the year of their return they were asked to go back to Japan again, where they served in the Public Information Office for one of the missions in the church over there; and I think they were there for perhaps another 3 years.

Norm and Luana now serve in Utah as Director of Church Hosting which involves educating distinguished visitors to Utah about the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, its mission and its organization.

Norm is an outstanding person and has a great deal left to contribute, and is actively doing so at this time as he and his wife Luana make their home in Bountiful, Utah, where they are serving the church on this mission. I thank the gentleman for allowing me to share these comments.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I guess I am the only Member in the Chamber who had the privilege of serving with Norm Shumway. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for moving this legislation.

I think probably the greatest testament to the success of Norm Shumway is the fact that it took both the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) to fill his shoes because both represent the area that Norm Shumway was first elected to.

My colleagues have gone through the litany of accomplishments in his great work on his church mission. It has been mentioned that he speaks fluent Japanese, and I believe that is a great talent which he utilized here. At one time, he was the only Member of Congress who spoke Japanese, and I do not know if anyone since he left speaks Japanese but he is very, very thoughtful and very aware of all of the issues as they relate to Japan.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of sitting with Mr. Shumway on the Committee on Banking, and he had an unwavering commitment to free market principles. I always knew that I could follow the lead of my senior colleague on the committee when it came to dealing with issues that related to financial services. He was a very, very principled Member, and I think it is a great tribute for us to name this post office for him.

I had the privilege of campaigning with Norm Shumway on behalf of the election of the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), and he still won in spite of the fact that I was cam-

paigned for him. We were at the University of Pacific stadium, had a wonderful evening there, and Norm gave a great speech in support of the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) in that effort. Even after having left the Congress, he has maintained a strong commitment to this institution.

I would like to join with my colleagues in extending congratulations and best wishes to his wonderful wife, Luana, and their six children and 30 grandchildren whom we just heard about.

□ 1445

So I again thank the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for moving this important legislation, and I congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) for doing a reasonably good job at succeeding Norm Shumway.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank my colleague from California for adding to the legacy of Norm Shumway.

He was known for effectively representing the business community in the House where he rose as ranking member of the Committee on Banking Finance and Urban Affairs' Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization. He was a soft-spoken Member who often communicated to his constituents and the public by writing articles for selected journals, newspapers, and other publications.

He has continued, as has been noted, to altruistically work for public interests even leaving this body, serving on the Public Utilities Commission for the State of California as a commissioner for 4 years. Subsequently, the Governor appointed him to the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority where he worked for another year.

He now lives with his wife in Bountiful, Utah, where he valiantly tries to keep tabs on his 30 grandchildren. I know I speak for all Members when I say the House wishes him well.

We honor him today, and I urge all Members to honor him by supporting the passage of H.R. 1368. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) for introducing this important measure. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) for being here and carrying on his legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1368, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1559. An act making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 10, 2003, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 1559) "An Act making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BURNS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Ms. LANDRIEU to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1055, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 127, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 1368, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

DR. ROSWELL N. BECK POST
OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1055.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1055, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 0, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 109]

YEAS—383

Abercrombie	Culberson	Hefley
Ackerman	Cummings	Hensarling
Aderholt	Cunningham	Herger
Akin	Davis (AL)	Hill
Alexander	Davis (CA)	Hobson
Allen	Davis (FL)	Hoekstra
Andrews	Davis (IL)	Holden
Baca	Davis (TN)	Holt
Baird	Davis, Jo Ann	Hooley (OR)
Baker	Davis, Tom	Hostettler
Baldwin	Deal (GA)	Houghton
Ballance	DeFazio	Hoyer
Ballenger	DeGette	Hunter
Barrett (SC)	Delahunt	Inslee
Bartlett (MD)	DeLauro	Isakson
Barton (TX)	DeLay	Israel
Bass	DeMint	Issa
Beauprez	Deutsch	Istook
Bell	Diaz-Balart, L.	Jackson (IL)
Bereuter	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jackson-Lee
Berkley	Dicks	(TX)
Berman	Dingell	Janklow
Berry	Doggett	John
Biggart	Doolittle	Johnson (CT)
Bilirakis	Doyle	Johnson (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Dreier	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop (NY)	Duncan	Johnson, Sam
Bishop (UT)	Dunn	Jones (NC)
Blackburn	Edwards	Jones (OH)
Blumenauer	Ehlers	Kanjorski
Blunt	Emanuel	Kaptur
Boehlert	Emerson	Keller
Boehner	Engel	Kelly
Bonilla	English	Kennedy (MN)
Bonner	Eshoo	Kennedy (RI)
Bono	Etheridge	Kildee
Boozman	Evans	Kilpatrick
Boswell	Farr	Kind
Boucher	Feeney	King (IA)
Bradley (NH)	Filner	King (NY)
Brady (PA)	Flake	Kingston
Brady (TX)	Foley	Kirk
Brown (OH)	Forbes	Klecza
Brown (SC)	Ford	Kline
Brown-Waite,	Fossella	Knollenberg
Ginny	Frank (MA)	Kolbe
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Kucinich
Burns	Frelinghuysen	LaHood
Burr	Frost	Lampson
Burton (IN)	Garrett (NJ)	Langevin
Buyer	Gerlach	Lantos
Cannon	Gibbons	Larson (CT)
Cantor	Gilchrest	Latham
Capito	Gillmor	LaTourette
Capps	Gingrey	Leach
Capuano	Gonzalez	Lee
Cardin	Goode	Levin
Cardoza	Goodlatte	Lewis (GA)
Carson (IN)	Gordon	Lewis (KY)
Carson (OK)	Goss	Linder
Carter	Granger	LoBiondo
Case	Graves	Lofgren
Castle	Green (TX)	Lowey
Chabot	Green (WI)	Lucas (KY)
Chocola	Greenwood	Lynch
Clay	Grijalva	Majette
Clyburn	Gutknecht	Maloney
Coble	Hall	Manzullo
Cole	Harman	Markey
Collins	Harris	Marshall
Cramer	Hart	Matheson
Crane	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Crenshaw	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (NY)
Crowley	Hayes	McCollum
Cubin	Hayworth	McCotter

McCrery	Pickering	Smith (MI)
McDermott	Pitts	Smith (NJ)
McGovern	Platts	Smith (WA)
McHugh	Pombo	Snyder
McInnis	Pomeroy	Solis
McIntyre	Porter	Souder
McKeon	Price (NC)	Spratt
McNulty	Pryce (OH)	Stark
Meehan	Putnam	Stearns
Meek (FL)	Quinn	Stenholm
Meeks (NY)	Radanovich	Strickland
Menendez	Rahall	Sullivan
Mica	Ramstad	Tancredo
Michaud	Rangel	Tanner
Millender-	Regula	Tauscher
McDonald	Rehberg	Tauzin
Miller (FL)	Renzi	Taylor (MS)
Miller (MI)	Reyes	Terry
Miller (NC)	Reynolds	Thomas
Miller, Gary	Rodriguez	Thompson (CA)
Miller, George	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (MS)
Mollohan	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Moore	Ross	Tiahrt
Moran (KS)	Rothman	Tiberi
Moran (VA)	Roybal-Allard	Tierney
Murphy	Royce	Toomey
Musgrave	Ruppersberger	Turner (OH)
Myrick	Ryan (OH)	Turner (TX)
Nadler	Ryan (WI)	Udall (CO)
Napolitano	Ryun (KS)	Udall (NM)
Nethercutt	Sabo	Upton
Ney	Sanchez, Linda	Van Hollen
Northup	T.	Velazquez
Norwood	Sanchez, Loretta	Visclosky
Nunes	Sanders	Walden (OR)
Nussle	Sandlin	Walsh
Oberstar	Saxton	Wamp
Obey	Schakowsky	Waters
Oliver	Schiff	Watson
Ortiz	Schrock	Watt
Osborne	Scott (GA)	Waxman
Ose	Scott (VA)	Weldon (FL)
Otter	Sensenbrenner	Weldon (PA)
Oxley	Serrano	Weller
Pallone	Shadegg	Wexler
Pascarella	Shaw	Whitfield
Pastor	Shays	Wicker
Paul	Sherman	Wilson (NM)
Pearce	Sherwood	Wilson (SC)
Pelosi	Shimkus	Wolf
Pence	Shuster	Woolsey
Peterson (MN)	Simmons	Wu
Peterson (PA)	Skelton	Wynn
Petri	Slaughter	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—51

Bachus	Gephardt	Owens
Becerra	Gutierrez	Payne
Boyd	Hinche	Portman
Brown, Corrine	Hinojosa	Rogers (AL)
Calvert	Hoefel	Rohrabacher
Camp	Honda	Ros-Lehtinen
Combust	Hulshof	Rush
Conyers	Hyde	Sessions
Cooper	Jefferson	Simpson
Costello	Jenkins	Smith (TX)
Cox	Larsen (WA)	Stupak
Dooley (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Sweeney
Everett	Lipinski	Taylor (NC)
Fattah	Lucas (OK)	Towns
Ferguson	McCarthy (MO)	Vitter
Fletcher	Murtha	Weiner
Gallegly	Neal (MA)	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) (during the vote). Members are advised they have 2 minutes in which to record their vote.

□ 1851

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the next vote will be conducted as a 5-minute

vote, and the final vote will be a 15-minute vote.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE ON
FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR
YOUTH MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 127, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 127, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 1, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 110]

YEAS—380

Abercrombie	Clay	Goodlatte
Ackerman	Clyburn	Gordon
Aderholt	Coble	Goss
Akin	Cole	Granger
Alexander	Collins	Graves
Allen	Cramer	Green (TX)
Andrews	Crane	Green (WI)
Baca	Crenshaw	Greenwood
Baird	Crowley	Grijalva
Baker	Cubin	Gutknecht
Baldwin	Culberson	Hall
Ballance	Cummings	Harman
Ballenger	Cunningham	Harris
Barrett (SC)	Davis (AL)	Hart
Bartlett (MD)	Davis (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Barton (TX)	Davis (FL)	Hastings (WA)
Bass	Davis (IL)	Hayes
Beauprez	Davis (TN)	Hayworth
Bell	Davis, Jo Ann	Hefley
Bereuter	Davis, Tom	Hensarling
Berkley	Deal (GA)	Hill
Berman	DeFazio	Hobson
Berry	DeGette	Hoekstra
Biggart	Delahunt	Holden
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Holt
Bishop (GA)	DeLay	Hooley (OR)
Bishop (NY)	DeMint	Hostettler
Bishop (UT)	Deutsch	Houghton
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hoyer
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hunter
Blunt	Dicks	Inslee
Boehlert	Doggett	Isakson
Boehner	Doolittle	Israel
Bonilla	Doyle	Issa
Bonner	Dreier	Istook
Bono	Duncan	Jackson (IL)
Boozman	Dunn	Jackson-Lee
Boswell	Edwards	(TX)
Boucher	Ehlers	Janklow
Bradley (NH)	Emanuel	John
Brady (PA)	Emerson	Johnson (CT)
Brady (TX)	Engel	Johnson (IL)
Brown (OH)	English	Johnson, E. B.
Brown (SC)	Eshoo	Johnson, Sam
Brown-Waite,	Etheridge	Jones (NC)
Ginny	Evans	Jones (OH)
Burgess	Farr	Kanjorski
Burns	Feeney	Kaptur
Burr	Filner	Keller
Burton (IN)	Flake	Kelly
Buyer	Foley	Kennedy (MN)
Cannon	Forbes	Kennedy (RI)
Cantor	Ford	Kildee
Capito	Fossella	Kilpatrick
Capps	Franks (AZ)	Kind
Capuano	Frelinghuysen	King (IA)
Cardin	Frost	King (NY)
Cardoza	Garrett (NJ)	Kingston
Carson (IN)	Gerlach	Kirk
Carson (OK)	Gibbons	Klecza
Carter	Gilchrest	Kline
Case	Gillmor	Knollenberg
Castle	Gingrey	Kolbe
Chabot	Gonzalez	Kucinich
Chocola	Goode	LaHood

Lampson	Obey	Shaw
Langevin	Olver	Shays
Lantos	Ortiz	Sherman
Larson (CT)	Osborne	Sherwood
Latham	Ose	Shimkus
LaTourette	Otter	Shuster
Leach	Oxley	Simmons
Lee	Pallone	Skelton
Levin	Pascrell	Slaughter
Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Smith (MI)
Lewis (KY)	Paul	Smith (NJ)
Linder	Pearce	Smith (WA)
LoBiondo	Pelosi	Snyder
Lofgren	Pence	Solis
Lowey	Peterson (MN)	Souder
Lucas (KY)	Peterson (PA)	Spratt
Lynch	Petri	Stark
Majette	Pickering	Stearns
Maloney	Pitts	Stenholm
Manzullo	Platts	Strickland
Markey	Pombo	Sullivan
Marshall	Pomeroy	Tancred
Matheson	Porter	Tanner
Matsui	Portman	Tauscher
McCarthy (NY)	Price (NC)	Tauzin
McCollum	Pryce (OH)	Taylor (MS)
McCotter	Putnam	Terry
McCrery	Quinn	Thomas
McDermott	Radanovich	Thompson (CA)
McGovern	Rahall	Thompson (MS)
McHugh	Ramstad	Thornberry
McInnis	Rangel	Tiahrt
McIntyre	Regula	Tiberi
McKeon	Rehberg	Tierney
McNulty	Renzi	Toomey
Meehan	Reyes	Turner (OH)
Meeks (NY)	Reynolds	Turner (TX)
Menendez	Rodriguez	Udall (CO)
Mica	Rogers (KY)	Udall (NM)
Michaud	Rogers (MI)	Upton
Millender-	Ross	Van Hollen
McDonald	Rothman	Velazquez
Miller (FL)	Roybal-Allard	Vislosky
Miller (MI)	Royce	Walden (OR)
Miller (NC)	Ruppersberger	Walsh
Miller, Gary	Ryan (OH)	Wamp
Miller, George	Ryan (WI)	Waters
Mollohan	Ryun (KS)	Watson
Moore	Sabo	Watt
Moran (KS)	Sanchez, Linda	Waxman
Moran (VA)	T.	Weldon (FL)
Murphy	Sanchez, Loretta	Weldon (PA)
Musgrave	Sanders	Weller
Myrick	Sandlin	Wexler
Nadler	Saxton	Whitfield
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Wicker
Nethercutt	Schiff	Wilson (NM)
Ney	Schrock	Wilson (SC)
Northup	Scott (GA)	Wolf
Norwood	Scott (VA)	Woolsey
Nunes	Sensenbrenner	Wu
Nussle	Serrano	Wynn
Oberstar	Shadegg	Young (AK)

NAYS—1

Frank (MA)

NOT VOTING—53

Bachus	Gephardt	Neal (MA)
Becerra	Gutierrez	Owens
Boyd	Herger	Payne
Brown, Corrine	Hinchey	Rogers (AL)
Calvert	Hinojosa	Rohrabacher
Camp	Hoeffel	Ros-Lehtinen
Combust	Hulshof	Rush
Conyers	Hyde	Sessions
Cooper	Jefferson	Simpson
Costello	Jenkins	Smith (TX)
Cox	Larsen (WA)	Stupak
Dingell	Lewis (CA)	Sweeney
Dooley (CA)	Lipinski	Taylor (NC)
Everett	Lucas (OK)	Towns
Fattah	McCarthy (MO)	Vitter
Ferguson	Meek (FL)	Weiner
Fletcher	Murtha	Young (FL)
Gallely		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised they have 2 minutes in which to record their vote.

□ 1858

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and

the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of 'Financial Literacy for Youth Month'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the next vote will be a 15-minute vote.

NORMAN SHUMWAY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1368, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1368, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 0, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 111]

YEAS—380

Abercrombie	Buyer	Doyle
Ackerman	Cannon	Dreier
Aderholt	Capito	Duncan
Alexander	Capps	Dunn
Allen	Capuano	Edwards
Andrews	Cardin	Ehlers
Baca	Cardoza	Emanuel
Baird	Carson (IN)	Emerson
Baker	Carson (OK)	Engel
Baldwin	Carter	English
Ballance	Case	Eshoo
Barrett (SC)	Castle	Etheridge
Bartlett (MD)	Chabot	Evans
Barton (TX)	Chocola	Farr
Bass	Clay	Fattah
Beauprez	Clyburn	Feeney
Bell	Coble	Filner
Bereuter	Cole	Flake
Berkley	Collins	Foley
Berman	Cramer	Forbes
Berry	Crane	Ford
Biggett	Crenshaw	Fossella
Bilirakis	Crowley	Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Cubin	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (NY)	Culberson	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (UT)	Cummings	Frost
Blackburn	Cunningham	Garrett (NJ)
Blumenauer	Davis (AL)	Gerlach
Blunt	Davis (CA)	Gibbons
Boehlert	Davis (FL)	Gilchrest
Boehner	Davis (IL)	Gillmor
Bonilla	Davis (TN)	Gingrey
Bonner	Davis, Jo Ann	Gonzalez
Bono	Davis, Tom	Goode
Boozman	Deal (GA)	Goodlatte
Boswell	DeFazio	Gordon
Boucher	DeGette	Goss
Bradley (NH)	Delahunt	Granger
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Graves
Brady (TX)	DeLay	Green (TX)
Brown (OH)	DeMint	Green (WI)
Brown (SC)	Deutsch	Greenwood
Brown-Waite,	Diaz-Balart, L.	Grijalva
Ginny	Diaz-Balart, M.	Gutknecht
Burgess	Dicks	Hall
Burns	Dingell	Harman
Burr	Doggett	Harris
Burton (IN)	Doolittle	Hart

Hastings (FL)	McHugh	Ryun (KS)
Hastings (WA)	McInnis	Sabo
Hayes	McIntyre	Sanchez, Linda
Hayworth	McKeon	T.
Hefley	McNulty	Sanchez, Loretta
Hensarling	Meehan	Sanders
Herger	Meek (FL)	Sandlin
Hill	Meeks (NY)	Saxton
Hoekstra	Menendez	Schakowsky
Holden	Mica	Schiff
Holt	Michaud	Schrock
Hooley (OR)	Millender-	Scott (GA)
Hostettler	McDonald	Scott (VA)
Houghton	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Hoyer	Miller (MI)	Serrano
Hunter	Miller (NC)	Shadegg
Inslie	Miller, Gary	Shaw
Isakson	Miller, George	Shays
Israel	Mollohan	Sherman
Issa	Moore	Sherwood
Istook	Moran (KS)	Shimkus
Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Shuster
Jackson-Lee	Murphy	Simmons
(TX)	Musgrave	Skelton
Janklow	Myrick	Slaughter
John	Nadler	Smith (MI)
Johnson (CT)	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (IL)	Nethercutt	Smith (TX)
Johnson, E. B.	Ney	Smith (WA)
Johnson, Sam	Northup	Snyder
Jones (NC)	Norwood	Solis
Jones (OH)	Nunes	Souder
Kanjorski	Nussle	Spratt
Kaptur	Oberstar	Stark
Keller	Obey	Stearns
Kelly	Olver	Stenholm
Kennedy (MN)	Ortiz	Strickland
Kennedy (RI)	Osborne	Sullivan
Kildee	Ose	Tancred
Kilpatrick	Otter	Tanner
Kind	Oxley	Tauscher
King (IA)	Pallone	Tauzin
King (NY)	Pascrell	Taylor (MS)
Kingston	Pastor	Terry
Kirk	Paul	Thomas
Klecza	Pearce	Thompson (CA)
Kline	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Knollenberg	Pence	Thornberry
Kolbe	Peterson (MN)	Tiahrt
Kucinich	Peterson (PA)	Tiberi
LaHood	Petri	Tierney
Lampson	Pickering	Toomey
Langevin	Pitts	Turner (OH)
Lantos	Platts	Turner (TX)
Larson (CT)	Pombo	Udall (CO)
Latham	Pomeroy	Udall (NM)
LaTourette	Porter	Upton
Leach	Portman	Van Hollen
Lee	Price (NC)	Velazquez
Levin	Pryce (OH)	Vislosky
Lewis (GA)	Putnam	Walden (OR)
Lewis (KY)	Quinn	Walsh
Linder	Radanovich	Wamp
LoBiondo	Rahall	Waters
Lofgren	Ramstad	Watson
Lowey	Rangel	Watt
Lucas (KY)	Regula	Waxman
Lynch	Rehberg	Weldon (FL)
Majette	Renzi	Weldon (PA)
Maloney	Reyes	Weller
Manzullo	Reynolds	Wexler
Markey	Rodriguez	Whitfield
Marshall	Rogers (KY)	Wicker
Matheson	Ross	Wilson (NM)
McCarthy (NY)	Rothman	Wilson (SC)
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Wolf
McCotter	Royce	Woolsey
McCrery	Ruppersberger	Wu
McDermott	Ryan (OH)	Wynn
McGovern	Ryan (WI)	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—54

Akin	Ferguson	Lipinski
Bachus	Fletcher	Lucas (OK)
Ballenger	Gallely	Matsui
Becerra	Gephardt	McCarthy (MO)
Boyd	Gutierrez	Murtha
Brown, Corrine	Hinchey	Neal (MA)
Calvert	Hinojosa	Owens
Camp	Hobson	Payne
Cantor	Hoeffel	Rogers (AL)
Combust	Honda	Rogers (MI)
Conyers	Hulshof	Rohrabacher
Cooper	Hyde	Ros-Lehtinen
Costello	Jefferson	Rush
Cox	Jenkins	Sessions
Dooley (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Simpson
Everett	Lewis (CA)	Stupak

Sweeney
Taylor (NC)

Towns
Vitter

Weiner
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) (during the vote). Members are reminded that there are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1918

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the 'Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform you I have been unavoidably detained, due to airline transportation delays, and will not be present for votes today, April 7, 2003.

However, if I had been present, I would have voted "Yea" on rollcall vote Nos. 109, 110, and 111.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 342, KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2003

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 342) to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to make improvements to and reauthorize programs under that Act, and for other purposes, with the House amendment thereto, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. BOEHNER, HOEKSTRA, PORTER, GREENWOOD, NORWOOD, GINGREY, BURNS, GEORGE MILLER of California, HINOJOSA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 660

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 660.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF S. 380, POST- AL CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM FUNDING REFORM ACT OF 2003

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House S. 380; that the bill be considered as read for amendment; that the previous question be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except for (1) 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform; (2) the amendment numbered 1 to H.R. 735 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD if offered by Representative WAXMAN of California or his designee, which shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment or a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommend with or without instructions; and that following passage of S. 380, H.R. 735 shall be laid upon the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

HONORING U.S. ARMY SPECIALIST JAMAAL ADDISON

(Mr. SCOTT of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise on a very, very special occasion. The very first soldier to be killed in the war in Iraq from the Atlanta, Georgia, metropolitan area was from my district, the 13th district of Congress in Georgia. His name was United States Army Specialist Jamaal Addison. He died on March 23 during an ambush attack on his unit, the 507th Maintenance Company in central Iraq.

Oh, what courage, what bravery, and here we are in the United States so proud and so grateful for his service. He was just 22 years old, and he is survived by his wife and high school sweetheart, Takla, and their two children, 3-year-old daughter, Christian, and a 23-month-old son, Jamaal Addison, II.

Army Specialist Addison was laid to rest today at a funeral service held in my district at White's Chapel Methodist Church in Conyers, Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, this was a great hero. Greatness, what a word, that comes to mind today.

When Aristotle, the great philosopher was asked, what is greatness, he said, in order to be great, you must first of all know yourself. Well, Jamaal Addison knew who he was and he knew whose he was. He was a child of God.

When that question was put to the great Roman General, Marcus

Aurelius, what is greatness, he said, in order to be great you must first of all discipline yourself. Well, this soldier, Jamaal Addison, disciplined himself on the battlefields of Iraq and paid the ultimate sacrifice.

But then the question was put to the Messiah, Jesus Christ, what makes a great person? And Jesus replied and said, You must first of all sacrifice yourself. Love the Lord your God with all your heart and strength. Love your neighbor as yourself. Jamaal Addison did that. Because he gave the greatest love of all, and that is this: he laid down his life for his friends, his friends and this Nation and around the world who want liberty and love peace.

God bless this great soldier, Jamaal Addison.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BLOOM, NBC NEWS CORRESPONDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to David Bloom of NBC News. In the passing of David Bloom, we lost a thoughtful, passionate and courageous journalist. Yet he was more than a journalist, more than a face on NBC News. He was a husband, father, colleague, and a wonderful friend.

I met David Bloom for the first time several years ago. He was someone who was very special and very eager to learn more about the civil rights movement. David Bloom was born in 1963, the same year Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his historic "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington.

David was 2 years old when thousands of men, women, and children marched from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1965.

I will never forget the day that David called me. He said, Congressman LEWIS, this has nothing to do with business. This is personal.

He was driving from New York to Washington, listening to a tape of me giving an introduction to the speech Dr. King delivered at the end of the Selma-to-Montgomery march. He talked about how the speech touched him personally.

I want to say, Madam Speaker, David Bloom's true greatness was yet to come. He was truly a wonderful, talented, and just smart human being. He had energy and vigor. When he was reporting a story, he did more than talk. He used facial expressions and moved his arm and hands to tell its meaning.

David Bloom made an imprint on our hearts and minds. That will never, ever be forgotten. Our hearts and prayers go out to his wife, his three daughters, and the entire NBC News family. He will truly be missed.

THE DWINDLING MANUFACTURING BASE AND HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY IN U.S.: WHAT IT MEANS FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I want to relate to a problem that I see as real in this country, so I am going to talk for a couple of minutes about losing our manufacturing base. Now, it looks like we are losing our high-tech jobs in this country. Then, secondly, how serious a situation is it, and then maybe third, what are we going to do about it.

Over the last 30 years, we have lost our manufacturing base as we have made the transition towards a service economy. A lot of that service economy has been in the area of high technology. I happen to be chairman of the Subcommittee on Research of the Committee on Science, and one of the concerns is what is happening to outsourcing as more and more American companies are sending their engineering work overseas.

In the last 2 years, in the last 2 years, we have lost over 560,000 high-tech jobs. Why is that?

It is a situation where other countries are doing it cheaper. Companies have decided that they are going to outsource and put related factories and facilities in India, in the Pakistans, and any country where they can get these quality engineers to do the work cheaper; and of course, with our new technology and our ability to communicate so rapidly with the Internet, it does not make a great deal of difference whether one is down the hall or whether one is over in India or some other country.

In relation to repairing automobiles, it is now suggested that within a few years, because of the computerization of those automobiles, a lot of the mechanical work is going to be done by computers, again remotely; so it is not going to make any difference if the local repair shop plugs in their computer or if it is done by some shop overseas.

In the manufacturing industry, which I think we also have to be just as concerned with, we have, over the last 10 years, gone from almost 18 percent of our total working population in manufacturing to a situation today that is a little over 12 percent. If we care about the future of jobs and good-paying jobs for our kids and our grandkids, then it is a situation that we need to consider.

What are some of the possible ways that we can deal with this problem?

One, of course, I think is taxation, and we are going to be discussing that for the next several weeks. Our taxes now on business are approximately 17 percent higher than if that business were in another country.

□ 1930

One of the keys that I see is doing a much better job with matching math and science education. This has to be a priority as we are starting to limit the number of foreign students that can come in and do our research work. On research, what do we think, I ask my colleagues, is the percentage of our research done at universities in this country that is done by foreign students? Over 50 percent. So science and math have to be a priority.

We have had several hearings on science and math. The witnesses suggested that the learning in K through 12 is more a matter of excitement and enthusiasm and lighting a fire under people to be curious rather than filling a container with knowledge. I asked, when is this fire lit for science and math? And most of the witnesses said probably between 4 years old and 6 years old. So if we miss out on lighting the fire with parents that are interested, with communications that are going to stimulate the interest of those parents and those students and quality teachers, then it is going to be tough to light that fire in the future.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, I just suggest that it has to be a real concern for our future economy and for future jobs; and for the relative wealth and influence this country has, that we need to pay attention to losing our manufacturing base and now losing our high-tech base. Part of that solution has to be fair taxes, and part has to be a better job with math and science education.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DAWSON FAMILY COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of brave families fighting to take back their neighborhoods from the clutches of drug abuse and the violence of the illicit drug trade.

Throughout the country, communities are losing this fight. The voices of families are being silenced, lost through the isolation and suppression that comes through the use of verbal threats, physical intimidation, and even murder.

April 16 marks 6 months since Angela and Carnell Dawson and their five young children were murdered in apparent retaliation for their local action in the fight against the open-air drug markets being operated on the streets before them in my district.

The Dawsons' house was firebombed at 2 a.m. in the morning in an attempt to silence their important and powerful voices, and the voices of other families committed to our troubled neighborhoods in this country.

We must not allow their voices to be stifled. We must support these brave families and protect their loved ones while ensuring that they can work freely with police and other law enforcement officials to push the drugs out of their communities. We must not fail to support them, for if we do, these neighborhoods and these neighborhood residents are doomed.

We need to strengthen the support for these brave families as they struggle to maintain their activism in their communities and on their blocks. Witness relocation programs are necessary and invaluable in protecting witnesses in individual criminal cases, Madam Speaker, but they are not sufficient to combat the problem of intimidation of entire neighborhoods patrolled by violent drug gangs actively involved in the interstate trafficking of illegal drugs.

In such communities, there are many dealers who will rush to fill the space of a single convicted dealer or enforcer. Courageous souls like the Dawsons are far less common and impossible to replace. Thus, it is vital that we support those families who insist on remaining in their neighborhoods and who are committed to working with police to repel drug trafficking in their neighborhoods.

That is why I am introducing today the Dawson Family Community Protection Act of 2003. The bill serves both to memorialize the Dawson family's commitment and activism, and to remind us all of what may result when families in an at-risk neighborhood do not receive adequate support.

Moreover, this bill would ensure that in the future, providing support for such communities is a Federal priority within the context of our National Drug Control Policy.

The Dawson Family Community Protection Act would require the director of the National Drug Control Policy to direct each year \$1 million in HIDTA funds to support HIDTA initiatives aimed at increasing safety and encouraging cooperation in neighborhoods like the Dawsons', neighborhoods that are not fighting one sole drug dealer, but a competitive open market of drug trafficking; neighborhoods where threats of reprisal for cooperation with police are commonplace, and where activist families working with law enforcement officials are in the most danger; neighborhoods that are doomed without increased support.

Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials understand the importance of ordinary families courageously taking a stand and cooperating with the police like the Dawson family did. The cooperation of such people is essential to the success of law enforcement efforts to disrupt violent drug

trafficking organizations and shut down markets that fund their illegal drug enterprises.

I am happy that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, with whom I serve as ranking member, supports me in this effort and is an original cosponsor of this legislation. I deeply appreciate his support for families like the Dawsons, and urge all of my colleagues to support the Dawson Family Community Protection Act, not only to protect families, but also to allow their voices to be heard.

Lastly, I especially thank Tony Haywood, our counsel to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, for his tireless work on this legislation; as well as Michael Christianson, Kimberly Ross, and Asi Ofosu on my staff for their assistance.

TRIBUTE TO NBC NEWS REPORTER DAVID BLOOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a son of Minnesota who died tragically this weekend while embedded with the 3rd Army Infantry Division in Iraq.

NBC news reporter David Bloom was a native of Edina, Minnesota, in the Third Congressional District which I am privileged to represent. David's parents, Harold and Laura Bloom, and his brother, John Bloom, are residents of Edina.

David distinguished himself at an early age as a champion debater and hockey player at Edina West High School. David was also an avid fan of his beloved Minnesota Vikings and Minnesota Twins, and he often touted his hometown teams on national television.

David Bloom's meteoric rise as a journalist was nothing short of spectacular. As his NBC colleague, Katie Couric, said, "David was always there for the story and not the glory. He was a reporter's reporter." Another NBC colleague, Matt Lauer, said, "David personified energy, passion, compassion, and balance."

With his engaging personality, sound intellect, high level of energy, and great sense of humor, David Bloom's 10-year career at NBC News always drew rave reviews. From his early years at the network in Chicago and Los Angeles to his years as White House correspondent and co-anchor of Weekend Today, David Bloom always got the story.

As NBC Washington Bureau Chief Tim Russert said, "David was first and foremost a competitor. He was very resourceful, stretching every deadline he ever met. One marvels at how much he did and how well he did it."

Mr. Russert and many other close friends and colleagues also have said

that David loved his wife, Melanie, and his three daughters more than anything. When Russert gave him the nickname "Bloomster", David readily told them it was his second favorite nickname. His favorite nickname was "Dad."

Madam Speaker, David Bloom was well-liked and respected by everyone who knew him. That was evidenced by the lofty praise that has filled the airwaves and the newspapers across America since his tragic and untimely death at age 39.

David Bloom was a great credit to his native Minnesota, his beloved family and friends, and his profession. As his co-anchor, Soledad O'Brien, put it, there was not a dry eye anywhere at NBC. I know my colleagues here in the House of Representatives feel the same profound sadness at the loss of David Bloom. Our thoughts and prayers go out to David Bloom's family, his wife, Melanie, and daughters Nicole, Christine, and Ava, as well as David's parents, Harold and Laura, and his brothers, John and Jim.

IMPACT OF THE LACK OF ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS ON THE ADAMS FAMILY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TANCREDI. Madam Speaker, it was a little over a year ago that I had the opportunity to visit with a gentleman who was, at that time, the head of a ministry in the Vicente Fox government in Mexico. His name was Juan Hernandez. Mr. Hernandez was head of a new agency that was called the Ministry for Mexicans Living in the United States. It was interesting that that would be the name of any new governmental entity that had just been created, but that was it, a new agency, the Ministry for Mexicans Living in the United States.

In the discussion we had, I found it interesting in that when I asked him specifically what was the purpose of such an agency, he said, well, it was to, first of all, increase the flow of Mexican nationals into the United States. I asked him for what purpose. He said essentially that in doing that the hope was, of the Mexican Government, that it would influence United States policy towards Mexico, because he wanted to have a large number of Mexican nationals living in the United States, but with political, economic, and cultural ties remaining to Mexico. So his job was split between encouraging the flow, on one hand, and then encouraging this connection on the other, a connection that would remain.

We talked a little longer. There were two other Members of the Congress there with me that evening. He said something that I thought we were all kind of amazed at. He said, Congressman, it is not two countries, it is just a region.

I know that he believed that, and many other people do. I think perhaps even people in this body may think of it that way: It is not really two countries, it is just a region where the border does not matter; it is inconsequential, and it is sometimes even problematic because it does restrict the free flow of people across that particular part of the country. There are folks who look at it in that way. Borders, they think, are anachronisms, not necessary, anymore; and after all, it was really just a region.

What has happened as a result of this shift in philosophy, this shift in government philosophy in Mexico in particular, the push for people to come north? In the past, Mexico had treated people coming across the border with some disdain, and there was actually a derogatory term applied to people who left Mexico.

But in the last 5 to 6 years, because of the importance of what Mr. Hernandez was described as trying to influence American foreign policy vis-a-vis Mexico, and also because of the importance that remittances play. Remittances is the amount of money made in the United States, or countries outside of Mexico, but sent back into Mexico to family members that now accounts for something over 30 percent of their gross domestic product. Therefore, of course, they are very interested in using America as a way of expanding that particular phenomenon. That is fine.

On our side, we have, of course, abandoned the borders. We have made sort of an unwritten agreement with Mexico that we would not really do anything to significantly impede the flow of those people into the United States for our own reasons, some of it dealing with cheap labor and our demand for it; others because of the political consequences that arise as a result of a massive flow of people across the border into the United States who will sometimes themselves vote, even illegally, but eventually become voters after a period of time, or their children will after they have been born here and are citizens of the United States.

But this has had an impact on certain folks. We do not hear anything about them. That is why I come just about every week with another individual, another person. Tonight I am going to talk a little bit about Frank Adams. Frank and his wife Barbara operate a small ranch of about 500 acres. It is about 3½ miles north of Douglas, Arizona.

Here is a picture of Frank. They have lived on this ranch for about a half a century. They are only 3½ miles north of the border. Their daughter lives on that ranch with them, and they have two grown sons living in Texas. Their experience is not an awful lot different from many of the other ranchers on that border area who I have brought to the attention of the body in the past.

Their lives have been completely turned upside down by this phenomenon, this elimination of the border, the fact that there is no longer a border, the "It is not really two countries, it is just a region" philosophy. Their lives have been turned upside down. Their ranches are being destroyed. They are being essentially driven out of their homes.

I just wanted to bring Mr. Adams to the attention of the body as a homeland hero.

□ 1945

AMERICA'S IMPORTANT WAR COLLEGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend our troops on the battlefields in Iraq. Their continuing advance to victory is a product of that courage and ingenuity under changing conditions. It is also the results of extraordinarily detailed and adaptive planning. That itself was built on the knowledge and wisdom instilled by our war colleges.

These institutions in every service make great officers into outstanding war-time leaders. Military historians have noted that the allied victory in World War II is due in no small part to the fact that some of our top military leaders both attended and taught at the services war colleges. I believe the same will be said for Operation Iraqi Freedom. In all of the services, including the Army's exceptional war college at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, our officers are skilled in the art of strategy, operations, and tactics that are the foundation of an innovative and effective military campaign.

The instruction provided by our service intermediate- and senior-level war colleges came to fruition in the war plan developed by General Tommy Franks and his team. The plan outlined a truly joint effort that has kept American forces a constant 48 to 72 hours ahead of Iraqi responses. The strategy has hit hard at Iraqi leadership and Republican Guard targets, degrading command and control and isolating the bands of fighters unwise enough to take on our troops. Quite simply, the Iraqi military is already incapable of fighting in a coordinated way at division, brigade, and battalion levels. This is a stunning military achievement that would not have been possible without leaders educated in the art of war. And we as a Nation owe a debt to the professional military education system that provided that education to today's senior military leaders.

The current American infiltration of Baghdad demonstrates our disciplined ability to encircle the city and deal with the remnants of resistance, sector by sector. The strategy also shows a so-

phisticated approach to enhancing the psychological impact of each military action taken. By removing the will of the Iraqis to fight, our victory and the Iraqi people's liberation will come that much more quickly. I believe that military historians and strategists will long study the plans of this operation, the planning that was a product of the American war college system will become the lesson plan for future officers.

As British Air Marshal Brian Burridge said this morning, the U.S. advance into Bagdad has been unique. Historians and academics will pour over it for years, and this will be a required case study for students of war.

We should be proud of our troops and of the officers who lead them. But we should also feel deep pride for the system of institutions that has made this leadership as exceptional as it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AMERICA NEEDS A BALANCED BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I would like to open up by saying when the President sent us his budget this year the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, acknowledged that the surplus of the \$5.6 trillion which we all hailed 2 years ago is gone. It has vanished. In fact, OMB now says there never was such a surplus when they, the Office of Management and Budget, adjust the surplus to account for the economy as they see it now. The 10-year surplus is no longer \$5.6 trillion. It is \$2.4 trillion. And all of that \$2.4 trillion has been committed, or I should say overcommitted, by policy action to the tune of \$129 billion. That is what we would incur if we did not do anything else, mostly due to the tax cuts passed in June of 2001.

So any additional tax cuts and any additional spending beyond current services will go straight to the bottom line. There is no surplus anymore to mitigate or cushion or offset that deficit. It goes straight to the bottom line and adds dollar to dollar to the deficit. The arithmetic is simple.

Knowing that, the President of the United States nevertheless proposes \$2 trillion in additional policy actions, legislative actions here, mostly, once again, in new tax cuts that will add \$2 trillion to our national debt over the next 10 years.

Now, when the Congress Budget Office sent us their analysis of the Presi-

dent's budget as they are required by law to do, they saw deficits out as far as they forecast. As a matter of fact, when you back out Social Security as I think you should because I do not think we should be spending Social Security, and everybody on this House floor who was here just a couple of years ago foreswore the practice of ever again spending the Social Security surpluses, so when you back it out and look at what CBO portrays and depicts the President's budget to produce, you will see that over the next 10 years they forecast deficits, without a Social Security surplus to offset them, deficits of \$400 billion at least every year for the next 10 years.

So when you remove the Social Security surplus from the equation, the accumulation of deficits is \$4 trillion over the next 10 years. As a consequence of this budget that the President sent up here, in a way both Houses repudiated the President's budget. Both Senate Republicans and House Republicans rejected what the President sent. When the House Republicans saw the President's budget, they warmly embraced his tax cuts. They were ready for another round of tax cuts, despite our experience with the last round; but they at least acknowledged the responsibility to go find some offsets, some spending offsets that would help mitigate, reduce, cushion the impact of these huge tax cuts. The President was seeking another \$1.4 trillion in tax cuts as much again this year as he did back in 2001.

They went back looking for some offsets; and they came up with \$470 billion in what we call, in budget parlance, reconciliation tax cuts. These are reconciliation spending cuts. These are directives to the committees of jurisdiction that write legislation that deal with Medicare and Medicaid and school lunches, a whole array of entitlement programs, to go change that permanent law so that they can save a certain sum of money by a certain date.

In this case, as I said, the total of all those reconciliation instructions came to \$470 billion. Our Republican colleagues wanted to cut Medicare over the next 10 years by \$262 billion, Medicaid by \$110 billion, veterans by \$15 billion on the mandatory side, the entitlement side and 15 more on the veterans health care side, education by \$9.4 billion on the mandatory side. That would have to come out of school lunches and student loans, government pensions \$40 billion, the railroad retirement program, a vested benefit if there ever was one, \$3.7 billion.

Well, those offsets had a short shelf life. They survived attack in the Committee on the Budget. They all voted for it on the Republican side of the committee; but during the markup, the chairmen of these different committees who were about to be the object of these reconciliation instructions came forth and they said, you have got to give us some relief. We cannot do it. So the number was cut from \$470 billion to \$265 billion.

Then when we got ready to go to conference, we came out here with a motion to instruct the conferees. And what we said is, even though you have cut this number from \$470 billion in Medicare and Medicaid and education and veterans cuts, even though you shaved this somewhat, you are still taking \$107 billion out of the Medicaid program in all likelihood. You could wipe out the children's health insurance program with the budget in the form you have got it right now.

So we said let us have a vote of the whole House on these and see if this really is the sentiment of the House. And guess what? By all of 300-and-some-odd votes, 22 nays, we said we do not want to cut Medicare and Medicaid and these other programs, education, veterans, by this amount. The Senate took a totally different tact, but they likewise repudiated the President's budget. The President in effect wants another \$1.4 trillion dollars in tax cuts this year even though they all go straight into the deficit and swell the deficit. So the Senate said, no, the first half of your tax cuts, Mr. President, which would make the tax cuts you did in June of 2001 permanent, right now they expire on December 31, 2010, rather than make that permanent now, we will put them on the back burner. We will come back to that one. That will take at least \$650 billion out of the tax package. And as for the rest, they said, let us cut it about in half. So they shaved it to \$350 billion.

So the House rejected the President's budget request by seeking to offset it and failed. The Senate rejected it by coming up with a much, much smaller tax cut; but we have still got tax cuts looming. You have still got the problem of sunset of the 2001 tax cuts. You have still got something call the alternative minimum tax which 30 million tax payers will confront over the next 10 years, and it will have to be adjusted. There is no question about it. These two actions alone, making permanent the 2001 tax cuts and adjusting the alternative minimum tax, could take another 1 trillion, \$1.3 trillion out of revenues over the next 10 years and make resolution of the deficit all but impossible.

So here we are talking tonight because this is a serious problem; and it has received very, very little attention. We want to call it to the attention of both Houses because, as we see it, we are positioned right now between two fatally flawed alternatives. The House and Senate resolutions, the one that passed the House and the one that passed the Senate, framed the conference such that there is no responsible way out. Both resolutions lead to large intractable deficits: \$2 trillion in additional deficits if you back out Social Security, \$4 trillion if you back out Social Security. And both lack any plan or process for wiping these deficits out.

This was not necessary, Madam Speaker. That is the first point to

make. All of this pain, all of this confusion, all of this deviation from the straight and narrow path of fiscal responsibility we were following just a couple of years ago could have been avoided if we simply recognized that we could have tax reduction, but not the massive tax reduction that was passed in 2001 or that the President would have us pass again. All of these cuts in Medicare and Medicaid and veterans and education would not be necessary but for these tax cuts. They are made necessary to make room for the tax cut. If you simply left the budget alone and let current services be provided at the current level and left the tax cut alone, by the year 2008 the budget would be in unified balance including Social Security. Instead, under the budget alternatives we have now, we have the equally unpalatable choices of a budget that we hope gets to balance in the year 2012, that is so far out hardly anybody can validate it, or maybe 2013. That is how bad a situation we find ourselves in because we have not faced reality.

And we offered an alternative here on the House floor. The Democratic resolution would have adequately provided for education, would have provided \$528 billion for Medicare prescription drug benefit, and would have provided some tax cuts. We wanted to put some money in the pockets of American consumers likely to spend it to give this economy a boost, a jump. We wanted to give some money to businesses to encourage them to invest, some tax cuts to businesses to encourage them to invest. We had tax cuts too, just not as massive as those included in the President's proposal. And we got to balance in the year 2010. We accumulated a trillion dollars less debt than the Republicans. We had a budget that was commendable. It was rejected. But we have not given up, and that is why we are here tonight.

To begin, we want to talk about veterans benefits, not the biggest item in the budget; but I would say one of the most important. If there is any promise we should keep, particularly in a time of war, it is the promises we made to our veterans. And those promises, under the two budget resolutions, one passed by the House, House Republicans, the other passed by the Senate, are in jeopardy.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for taking out this Special Order tonight to discuss the fiscal folly that this administration and the Republican leadership of this House are engaged in.

□ 2000

The President's budget and the budget passed by Republicans in the House really give us the worst of both worlds. The Republican budget takes us over the cliff fiscally, with \$2 trillion being

added to the publicly held debt over the next 5 years, by 2008. At the same time there are deep cuts in basic domestic obligations and priorities that we simply must meet. All this is to make room for the President's tax cut, mainly benefitting the upper bracket taxpayers.

I appreciate the gentleman giving us a chance tonight to hear from a number of Members who will talk about various aspects of this budget and the way that it will affect our constituents and the American people.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations subcommittee that oversees veterans affairs, I am especially glad that we are bringing much-needed attention to the issue of veterans benefits. The budget adopted on a party line vote in the House on March 21 includes cuts of more than \$28 billion in veterans benefits over the next 10 years. That includes cuts in both entitlement funding and in discretionary funding, and these cuts, Mr. Speaker, come at a time when the VA health care system is already in a state of crisis.

Indeed, there are more than 200,000 veterans waiting 6 months or longer now for their first medical appointment with the VA.

The cuts are in both entitlements and discretionary spending.

The House Republican budget cuts appropriated programs for veterans below the level needed to maintain 2003 purchasing power over the next 10 years by a total of \$14.2 billion. This would necessitate major cuts in veterans health care, because health care makes up 96 percent of the discretionary spending that we do for veterans.

The Department of Veterans Affairs projection shows that there is going to be no decrease in the core population of eligible veterans over that time period, nothing that would reduce the demand for health care, and the population of noncore, that is, Priority 7 and 8 veterans, is projected to increase over that period.

So the funding reductions in veterans health care in the House Republican budget would reduce the number of veterans that the VA could treat; our estimate is a reduction of an average of 280,000 persons per year, or about 5.7 percent, over the next 10 years. That is a drastic cut. That is a slap in the face to people who have served this country honorably and well and whom we have promised would have their health care needs met.

Our Republican friends are also wanting to cut entitlement spending for veterans. The so-called reconciliation instructions in the Republican plan require \$14.6 billion in unspecified reductions in veterans benefits to root out the waste, fraud and abuse that House Republicans apparently believe can be found in veterans programs. This \$14.6 billion cut represents a cut of 3.8 percent in mandatory spending, far below the levels in current law.

The Republicans have claimed that this is a 1 percent reduction. The red line on this chart is what it would take to maintain the current purchasing power of these veterans entitlement programs. The blue line is the claimed 1 percent reduction, but the green line is what the Republican budget actually would do. Those are the cuts that we would see, the erosion in present purchasing power of programs for veterans.

What would we have to do to achieve these savings? Well, maybe one option would be to eliminate burial benefits for veterans, or maybe we could reduce the cost-of-living allowances or compensation payments for veterans with service-connected disabilities for the next 6 to 10 years. Our Republican friends do not say, but with numbers this drastic, cuts this drastic, there is no question that we would be seeing a serious erosion in benefits.

I would like to recognize the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY), a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs and a champion of veterans, and would invite her to comment on the situation that we are facing.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRATT. I yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague for yielding to me.

I think this is a time when we are sending and have sent our young men and women into battle, and what better way to honor them than by honoring our current veterans, and it is important that we restore these cuts.

I mean, I look at our own VA hospital in Portland, Oregon, where we have cut 10 percent of our budget already before this budget. We have something like 6,000 veterans waiting to get an appointment. Even the veterans who have been disabled during war are taking 6 months to be seen, and now we are talking about cutting health care benefits.

This is a promise we made to people when they said they would serve, that we would provide health care to them, and we are still making that promise. I have a young gentleman working in my office who was a recruiter for the service, and he said, I was told when we recruit people to tell them that they would get health care benefits for the rest of their lives.

If we are making that kind of a promise, we need to keep that promise. We cannot keep that promise if we are cutting \$28 billion out of the budget; and why, I want to ask my colleague, why are we cutting \$28 billion out of the budget? Why is this necessary?

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, let me just read what the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans says about that very subject. He says it better than I could.

"Has Congress no shame?" he said a couple of weeks ago when this Repub-

lican budget was before the House. "Is there no honor left in the hallowed halls of our government that you choose to dishonor the sacrifice of our Nation's heroes and rob our programs, health care and disability compensation, to pay for tax cuts for the wealthy?" That is his diagnosis, and I think it is hard to argue with.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. These tax cuts are not for stimulating the economy.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. On the contrary, I do not know of any economist who believes that the tax cuts this administration is proposing would have a stimulative effect on this economy. These are tax cuts that would exempt dividends from taxation and rate cuts that would affect mainly the top brackets, people who would not be spending the money and stimulating the economy.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we have a situation where they are cutting money out of health care benefits at a time when the population is increasing the need for health care benefits more and at a time that we already have huge waiting lists, at a time that we said we are sending our young men and women into battle and we said we would provide health care to all veterans for the rest of their life.

It is a promise we need to keep. If we can no longer keep that promise, then we need to tell the new people coming in that we cannot keep this promise and give them a different promise or different assumptions.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we had before our subcommittee a couple of weeks ago the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Secretary Principi, and so I had an opportunity to ask him what he thought of the House Republican budget and what they had done to his Department. I also asked what he thought of the accusation that there was that much waste, fraud and abuse in his Department. He hesitated a moment and he said to me, "Congressman, what we need at the Veterans Administration is an increase, not a decrease." He went on to cite the aging of the World War II veteran population and the kind of pressures that his Department is under to deliver quality health care.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. It is hard to cut waste, fraud and abuse when we are talking about compensation to disabled veterans and when we are talking about health care where there is not enough money and where they are already making cuts and the number of people on the waiting lists grows and grows and grows.

I know my colleague from Texas visited her veterans hospital this week.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Our colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), indeed does have a veterans hospital in her district. So she is well-acquainted with the good work that they do in these facilities and also what these cuts might mean.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRATT. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join, maybe painfully delighted to join, my distinguished friend from North Carolina and the distinguished gentlewoman from Oregon, because I could not agree with them more, and to express my great disappointment in real terms, if you will.

I visited my friends at the veterans hospital this morning. I wanted to go by and thank the professional staff for the work that they are doing under these very hard times, and I also wanted to acknowledge the veterans who were hospitalized there, the staff that was hospitalized, and what did I get but a real-life picture of what they were facing.

My hospital personnel leadership told me they had 3,400 on the waiting list, but with a little belt tightening and no money, they were to get that number down to about 1,000. But at the same time, since January, they have seen an 18 percent increase in demand for service, they painfully told me.

And I do not think most Americans may be aware of this, when we talk about de-enrolling of individuals, there is some crafting or characterization that these are high-income individuals that we are de-enrolling; that the reason why they cannot get the service is because they make a lot of money. They make \$30,000 a year. That is sort of a cutoff, as I understand it, and that is certainly not a lot of money.

As I said, my voice was raspy going through, but they were so important, and I went from bed to bed saying hello to veterans; and what they were telling me is, we are getting good care here, we would not have had anyplace else to go.

Just this last Friday I was with homeless veterans, Vietnam veterans in particular, and the shelter that they were in was referring them not only to the hospital because they needed hospital care, but also to the services of the Veterans Department.

So what shocks me is, I am seeing here that on April 1 virtually every Republican Member, as I understand it from the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), voted in favor of a Democratic motion to instruct conferees to reject that \$14.6 billion cut from veterans resources. Now I am confused because I believe we are coming to the floor again with our conference report, and we are still in the same predicament.

My colleagues made a very good point, and I just want to add to this and mention that we have 200,000 veterans who are currently waiting 6 months or longer for their medical appointment, but when I went to the hospital, the reason why I wanted to thank them was because I noticed, as our troops are bravely fighting in Iraq, these valiant young men and women,

some of whom will be needing these services, some of whom will become veterans almost immediately right now in the hospitals. Here in this region, the military hospitals, I have got constituents from Texas who, I understand, have lost limbs; the services that they will ultimately need will be at veterans hospitals.

How can we say no to them and the existing veterans? So I guess, when I ask the question, I am shocked at where we are.

And I want to throw into the RECORD, as well, a comment that I think is quite appropriate, again from the Disabled American Veterans. Let me read this. The quote is specifically:

"You are asking veterans to swallow a bitter pill, to remedy an illness of your own making. While we all like to see taxes reduced when prudent, cutting already underfunded veterans programs to offset the cost of a tax cut is indefensible and cowardly."

I guess I ask the question, and I visited with the Disabled American Veterans. We all have; they come to our offices. Are my colleagues telling me that after the motion was voted on unanimously, am I to understand that we may see a budget resolution coming out that does not restore these cuts? When any one of us as Members, it does not matter whether Republican or Democrat or an Independent, can go into our hospitals in a nonpartisan posture and ask them what they need, and they will tell us that they are turning away to-be patients or what-could-be patients because they have no money?

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman and I would like to address our ranking Budget Committee member. Is there any way that our Republican friends, who voted for this motion to instruct conferees, saying quite specifically, do not touch these programs, is there any way that they can now consistently vote for the Republican budget resolution?

Mr. SPRATT. There are deep cuts that have been made in veterans programs on both sides, mandatory entitlement programs and the veterans health care service, which is discretionary. We fund it every year in appropriations bills.

□ 2015

By the way, we are talking about just getting them just up to the level the President provided. We actually provided more in our budget resolution. We have up to the level of current services, so there would not be any loss in purchasing power.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. If the gentleman will yield, that is an important point. It was the Democratic budget that made the needed adjustments in veterans health care and other funding to meet the need. The President's budget fell far short of that. The veterans organizations made the case for much more adequate funding. And then our Republican friends in the House cut it even below the President's level.

Mr. SPRATT. That is exactly the point. They claim they were actually allowing the veterans budget to increase. And in nominal terms it does go up. But of course a dollar today will not buy the same thing as a dollar tomorrow, number one. Number two, in all events if you want some sort of benchmark to determine how much their cut was, we used the President's request. And what we were saying is that they were cutting the budget first \$30 billion below the President's request, and then they modified that a bit and reduced it to \$28.6 billion. But they left it in that position until we had our motion to instruct here on the House floor.

Now, we all know how much regard those motions to instruct get when there is a conference, particularly a conference like the one going on now. We do not go to those conference meetings. We had a big photo-op at the beginning, where everybody got to make a passionate statement and pound the table. But it is the last time we will see the budget conference report making these critical decisions until it comes here on the House floor to be voted upon.

That, of course, is a time when everybody can take assessment of it; and if it does not do right by veterans and education, then, by golly, if we are true to what we said in the motion to instruct, we should vote it down.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I just want to add that people need to understand that we have made cuts already. We already have these waiting lines for health care, and this will be on top of that. We sometimes forget that there are waiting lines. There are 6,000 people waiting at our hospital. The gentlewoman from Texas had how many?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. 3,400.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. 3,400 waiting at her hospital. I suspect everyone here who has a veteran hospital can talk about the number waiting already before the tax cut.

It seems to me when any soldier comes home, he or she should not have to worry about whether or not they are going to get health care. That is not something they should be worrying about right now.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. If the gentleman will yield for a moment, I would like to build on what the gentlewoman said.

I think there needs to be what we call mutual sacrifice, and it does not seem to have penetrated for the administration or the Republican majority that we are at war. We are spending billions of dollars on the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, and we have made a promise to these young men and women who may be returning, along with their colleagues who have already served us in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and other places, the fact that they have actually stepped up to the plate and said I am going to serve my country.

Let me just share with my colleagues this quote, and I think this answers the question. The Paralyzed Veterans of America said, "We do not consider payments to war-disabled veterans, pensions for the poorest disabled veterans, and GI bill benefits for soldiers returning from Afghanistan and maybe Iraq to be fraud, waste and abuse."

So I want to really thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for his leadership on that motion, and my friends on the floor. The gentleman from South Carolina made it very clear. He pulled the door open and put the light on the process of the conference, where we should be engaging vigorously and fighting for our veterans. He is putting the light on it because he did his work, he provided us with a solid motion that could instruct these conferees. And lo and behold, in the dark of night, we are hearing there is a conference and they are all going past this idea of restoring these benefits.

I would only challenge my colleagues to go to one of their hospitals, there is probably one in a neighboring community, and look at those vets who are hospitalized, look at the staff. Some of the staff members that I met were nurses in the military service. Look at the waiting lines at clinics, and ask yourself is it better to give a tax cut to the 1 percent of the population or to give to those who are willing to step up to the plate and sacrifice their lives, their bodies, their health on behalf of the American people. I cannot imagine that they would do that.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I want to thank the gentlewoman for her comments. We will be hearing in the remainder of this hour about many, many deficiencies and defects in this Republican budget, but I must say none of them match the sheer insensitivity and callousness of cutting veterans health care funding. It is just beyond belief that our Republican friends would attempt to do this, especially in a time of war.

They are driving the budget as a whole over the cliff while at the same time squeezing these vital programs. As we said, it is the worst of both worlds. I do appreciate the fine work of our ranking member on the Committee on the Budget, and particularly his effectiveness tonight in highlighting the differences, and believe me there is no comparison, between the alternative he put forward on this floor and the Republican budget.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman, and I wish to yield now to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) to talk about Medicare and Medicaid, which if anything serve even more people than veterans programs and involve even deeper cuts.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for his leadership on the Committee on the Budget, and I want to thank my friends who spoke so

eloquently about the needs for veterans health care. Having worked in a Veterans Hospital, I know well the needs of these fine individuals, and I know their sacrifice to this country.

Mr. Speaker, if it were not for the war today, there is no question in my mind that the two most important priorities with the American people would be the economy and health care. Fifty percent of physicians in my home State of Washington have said that they will not take new Medicare patients. There were doctors in my office today saying, Congressman, we cannot afford to see Medicare patients because in Washington State, as in Iowa, as in Wisconsin, as in Oregon and many other States, the compensation rates for our doctors are lower than elsewhere. And doctors are leaving. These doctors cannot only not afford to see patients, but we cannot even attract doctors to Washington State.

Sadly, the Republican budget does nothing to remedy this. In the Committee on the Budget, the Democrats offered an amendment to correct the inequities in rural hospital payments to try to fix this. The Republicans voted this down universally.

We also face Medicaid problems. Not just Medicare, but Medicaid problems. What is the Republican solution? To propose a \$107 billion cut in Medicare spending. Now, admittedly, Medicaid spending will go up. But the problem is it will not go up sufficiently to keep pace with the demands of the people in need and with the demands caused by inflation. Washington State alone would stand to lose \$1.7 billion over the next 10 years.

Our State has been ravaged by budget cuts already. That \$1.7 billion is not just a number. It is children who cannot see a doctor, and it is working parents who have no health care for their families. That is fundamentally what is wrong with this budget.

Now, I could understand and support the need to control increased costs, and I have supported that all along; but not for the sake of passing some of the largest tax cuts in history that will go to the people least in need at the expense of those most in need. Someone who has worked so hard and so diligently on the health care issue is my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN); and if the gentleman will yield to her, I know she would like to make a few comments.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN).

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his comments, and I also want to express my appreciation for the distinguished ranking member for yielding to me this evening.

Mr. Speaker, this Republican budget is the most irresponsible I have seen. Their proposal makes deep cuts in numerous important programs, such as veterans health, as we have heard ear-

lier this evening, and education programs to make way for a tax cut that was custom designed to benefit the very wealthy, a tax cut that would give almost 2 million Wisconsinites less than \$100 each.

This budget will also add more than \$800 billion to our national debt over the next decade. An average family of four would pay \$4,500 in taxes this year just to satisfy their portion of the interest on our rising debt. Do not tell my constituents in Fort Atkinson or Beloit, Wisconsin, that deficits do not matter. Deficits are a hidden tax that affects the bottom line of every household.

But to make matters worse, the Republican budget fails to address the health care crisis that plagues our cash-strapped States. While the Republican budget impacts a number of important health programs, perhaps one of the most negatively affected is Medicaid. Republicans have proposed cuts totaling nearly \$100 billion to Medicaid over the next decade. If enacted, these cuts will be nothing short of devastating to some of America's most vulnerable citizens.

Nearly 5 million of our poorest seniors currently rely on Medicaid for nursing home care, prescription drugs, assistance with Medicare out-of-pocket expenses, and other services. An increasing number of seniors will need Medicaid in the coming years as your baby boom generation retires. Republican cuts could leave millions of seniors with nowhere else to turn.

Medicaid is also the Nation's single largest payer of children's health care. Combined with the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or SCHIP, Medicaid is the Nation's foremost health care safety net for children. Today, in America, over 6.7 million children lack health insurance. To me, this is simply unacceptable. These children need immediate preventive care and regular medical care to set them on a path to become healthy adults. The proposed Republican cuts would put dangerous obstacles along this path.

With States facing record deficits of nearly \$80 billion this year alone, now is not the time to pare back the Federal government's commitment to helping States improve the health of their communities with these devastating cuts to Medicaid. Republicans recently buckled under intense pressure from their constituents and restored over \$200 billion in proposed cuts to Medicare just hours before the resolution was taken up before this House.

While the House-passed budget appears to back away from earlier calls for Medicare cuts, it still requires the Committee on Ways and Means to make undesignated cuts of \$62 billion and the Committee on Energy and Commerce to make undesignated cuts of \$107 billion over 10 years. And there is absolutely no language in the budget resolution that protects the Medicare program against these cuts within those committees.

The cuts to Medicaid and possibly to Medicare to pay for another large tax cut has been justified by Republicans who say it will stimulate the economy. Well, I have talked to small business owners and most have not mentioned dividend tax cuts at all. Instead, they have pleaded for Congress to do something about the high cost of providing health insurance to their employees. They have explained to me that they may not be able to afford coverage for much longer. And when I have talked to unemployed workers, they have not asked me to accelerate tax cuts. Instead, they have asked me how they can afford to maintain health coverage for themselves and their families and how Congress plans to help them put the rest of America back to work.

It is my hope that conferees emerge this week with a budget that is better for all Americans, one that makes progress on the difficult challenges that face our Nation, problems like the rising cost of health care, problems like the loss of quality jobs, rather than providing a tax cut that few are asking for and far too few would ever receive.

Mr. Speaker, I once again would like to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), who is a champion of health care for all.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from South Carolina would continue to yield, I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, who has been so eloquent in her comments about why we need to provide health care and the damage that can be done by the Republican budget.

I mentioned earlier the challenge we face in our State and so many States finding and retaining qualified physicians to treat the patients. Someone who has been a champion of another critical issue dealing with the nursing shortage that is harming our health care system throughout the country is the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS); and if the gentleman from South Carolina would be willing to yield to her, I know she can add to this colloquy.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

□ 2030

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my concerns with the Republican budget. It is critically important that we raise these issues and we raise them now, because the conference on the budget is meeting right now to determine the shape of the budget for the Federal Government for the coming year.

Despite the adoption of our Democratic motion to instruct last week, which called on ignoring the cuts in the Republican bill, I am not particularly heartened by the progress we have seen so far. For example, much is being made of the Senate's action to cut back the President's tax cut to a

mere \$350 billion. That is certainly a better result than what we got in the House, but it is far from fiscally responsible or appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the House that the Federal budget is on record deficits. Every nonpartisan look at the budget numbers comes up with the same result, budget deficits of \$300-400 billion for as far as the eye can see.

We must not forget that in this budget process, we are a country at war. As I speak today, men and women in uniform are risking their very lives on the front lines in Iraq. This war has already cost us young lives, and we can only hope and pray it will not cost us more. We know that our commitment in Iraq will not end soon, and we know that without a doubt the war in Iraq and its aftermath will continue to cost our Treasury. Just last week we passed legislation to provide nearly \$70 billion in emergency funding, which was not part of the budget, and that will grow this year and the next.

My point is that we have enormous commitments facing our country and we cannot ignore them. These tax cuts are crowding our ability to deal with issues on the table.

The Republican budget resolution embraces the administration's irresponsible tax cut package at the expense of our Nation's health care needs. Our health care security is part of our national security. Despite the protests of many Members of this Chamber, the majority's resolution still requires Medicaid, Medicare, and veterans programs to be cut. Medicaid is to be cut by \$93 billion, the appropriate committees are charged to either cut Medicare by \$200 billion or to shortchange an already weak prescription drug coverage benefit.

The Committee on Veterans Affairs is supposed to cut \$15 billion from their programs, the vast majority of these are health- and benefit-related. These types of cuts would endanger health care for the most vulnerable millions of Americans, those who have worn the uniform, those who have been willing to make the ultimate sacrifice. It is unconscionable, and it does not reflect American values.

And I think of the sidewalk office hours I held in Santa Maria, California this past Saturday. Veterans came to me and implored me not to cut their benefits. Senior citizens came showing me their prescription medication costs, and telling me they are on fixed incomes and they cannot pay for these. But this is inevitable if we follow the Republican plan for huge tax cuts. Cuts to these vital programs are inevitable even if the tax cut is set at the Senate number.

I hope as the conference moves forward this week, some sanity will reign. The choice seems very obvious: tax cuts or prescription drug coverage; tax cuts or health care for the low income; tax cuts or veterans benefits. It does not seem to be much of a choice.

We cannot afford these cuts, \$700 billion or \$350 billion; they will endanger

our ability to meet our commitments to seniors and veterans.

We should honor these commitments and keep our promises.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) for her comments and her leadership on dealing with the nursing shortage.

Our friends on the other side of the aisle, the Republicans, captured the White House and held the majority in this body and retook the Senate based in part on a slogan of compassionate conservatism. Based on what we have heard tonight on cuts to Medicaid, Medicare and cuts to veterans benefits, I am not sure I see the compassion; and based on earlier comments about their budget having a \$4 trillion deficit, I am not sure where I see the conservatism.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM).

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the work he has done on this year's budget and in attempting to speak about the facts, not the political rhetoric, but about the facts.

Tonight, as we speak, we both know that the Committee on the Budget of both the House and the Senate are attempting to work out the budget resolution, and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is here on the floor, and Democrats are being completely excluded once again from making any of the decisions.

I have been here for 24 years, and for most of those 24 years I have been labeled here and at home as a tax-and-spend Democrat. I have looked forward to the day, really I did not look, I looked forward to shirking that title, and we have done that. We have done that. But now we have borrow-and-spend Republicans, and my grandchildren do not differentiate between either one.

What we have attempted to do now, over the last several years is, and we were successful up until last year when once again we began to experiment with the idea that there is no such thing as a bad tax cut as far as the economy and jobs are concerned. We experimented in 1981 and we borrowed \$4 trillion, and it took us until 1997 to get us to a balanced budget. I was proud to stand on the floor in 1995 when we passed the balanced budget constitutional amendment which would have required this body to balance its budget every year except when we are at war.

Let me make this point right now. Tonight we are at war; we are at war in Iraq. We are losing some of our youngest and finest. The House last week voted to borrow the money necessary to fight that war, and we will borrow whatever is necessary to fight that war because every dime that is required for tax cuts or for fighting the war will be borrowed money.

But tonight I want to focus in this brief period of time on where we are regarding debt and debt limits and to express my strong opposition and complete disappointment in this House going back and trying to hide increasing the debt ceiling. Instead of doing what we were accused of doing for years, and we Democrats did it, we hid the debt ceiling increases in a budget resolution, and we were chastised for doing that, and I was not for us doing it, and I am not for us doing it today. And the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) was not either.

But now we are faced with a vote in which we are going to vote to increase our debt ceiling. If we take the budget that passed here last week, we are going to increase the debt ceiling to \$11 trillion in the next 10 years. That is obscene. In the next 5 years, we are going to increase it by almost \$3 trillion.

What are we here tonight talking about? What I am here tonight saying is, we are at war and we are behind the troops, and it was almost a unanimous vote of the House supporting our troops and our commander in chief, almost unanimous.

This is the first war in the history of our country that we are arguing about how big a tax cut we are going to give to the American people, not all of the American people, in order to fight the war. That does not make sense to the people I represent. I have yet to find the first person at home, and I am sure I might find one now, that says, you bet, borrow that money. Borrow that money for a \$700 billion tax cut, borrow that money to fight the war so those men and women doing their best for America today, when they come home and they go back to work, they will get to pay the interest on the debt.

Friends on both sides of the aisle say this is not the time to be arguing how big a tax cut and whether we are going to make it permanent. This is a time to hunker down and say, How can we in fact manage our fiscal affairs in wartime and do it in a way that does not do damage to our veterans, that does not do damage to Medicare and Medicaid recipients. We had an opportunity to vote on that, but we did not vote for it. We voted for the economic game plan that was put in place 2 years ago that folks apparently still believe is working even though by their own plan, their own budget shows that if everything works exactly like they have it planned, exactly like the dynamic scorers believe it will work, we will end up owing \$11.564 trillion in 2013.

Things changed on September 11, 2001. I do not understand why the other side of the aisle cannot admit that things changed on September 11, 2001, in a lot of other areas other than in our necessity to fight a war. It caused a change in our economy. It caused a change big time in our economy. That, to me, requires another look at the economic game plan; and the budget that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) put on the floor, that

the Blue Dogs put on the floor, would have recognized that change, but we lost.

Now let me say again, I hope that the wisdom of this House is not that we will attempt to hide increasing the debt ceiling in a budget resolution. If Members really believe the economic game plan is what they say it is, have the courage to come out with a clean bill; as Secretary Snow has asked us to do, on April 4, have a clean bill to say to the American people, we believe you ought to borrow the money in order to give us the tax cuts, all of them that we are talking about. There are good tax cuts, marriage tax penalty relief, child tax credit, estate tax relief, things that we can agree on, and we have agreed on in a bipartisan way, that can be paid for.

But I am getting a little bit tired of hearing everybody talk about these tax cuts we are now talking about and compare it back to what John F. Kennedy did in 1960. Sure, when you cut the marginal rate from 90 percent to 50 percent, we change economic behavior.

But I challenge Members, and we are unable to find a reputable economist who says cutting the marginal tax rate on today's corporate CEOs from 38 to 37 percent is going to change economic behavior and is going to create jobs and economic activity in the United States. And that is what we are arguing about. I do not understand it.

But if Members do believe it, let us have an honest debate, no more canned speeches from political campaigns. Let us talk about how we are going to borrow \$3 trillion in the next 5 years and we are going to owe \$11 trillion at the end of 10 years, following the economic game plan that some believe cannot be changed in this House. We are not doing a service to our grandchildren when we make that argument. We are darned sure not doing a favor to those who are out defending the freedom tonight as we speak. We are not doing them a favor when we are saying we must borrow money for an economic game plan that has already shown it cannot possibly work in the economic climate we are in.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me. A great political philosopher once said, if you do not change directions, you might end up where you are headed.

Let us look at where we were headed; as we look at the budget deficits over the course of the years, we see the Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush deficits. When President Clinton came in, we passed a budget in 1993 without any Republican support in the House or Senate. The Republicans took over the House and Senate after the 1994 election, but remember, when they passed massive tax cuts similar to the ones that they passed in 2001, President Clinton vetoed those bills.

They threatened to close down the government if he did not sign them. He

vetoed them again. They closed down the government. He vetoed them again, and it was essentially the Clinton plan that ran us up into surplus.

Within 1 year of the Bush administration, we are back down into deficits, and everything that we are spending on the war, since there is no way to pay for it, adds on to the bottom line, so this chart really might go off the chart.

What is the plan? In 2000, we had a surplus. By 2001, we have spent all of the Medicare surplus. September 11 is 3 weeks before the end of the fiscal year. The fiscal year ends September 30, so this was done before September 11, 2002, we are spending all of Medicare, all of Social Security, and \$160 billion in more debt. If we keep going at the rate we are going, it is going to be all of Medicare, all of Social Security, \$300 billion in additional debt as far as the eye can see.

Now this has consequences. We have heard of the debt tax. A family of four's proportion of interest on the national debt, when you run up all that debt, \$4,400. It was going to be down to zero if we had kept going in the direction we were going; but instead, since we were piling on new debt, by 2013, a family of four, over \$8,400.

□ 2045

We were told we had to run up all this debt and ruin the budget to create jobs. This is the number of jobs in millions for each administration: Carter, 9 million; Reagan, second administration, 9 million; Clinton, 10 million. We are losing more jobs than we are creating after that budget was created.

With no money, you have an effect on education. About a year and a half ago, the administration ran all over the country with a bipartisan group of leaders in the House Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions because we had passed No Child Left Behind. We have a two-step process in Washington about spending money. The authorization, No Child Left Behind, and then the appropriation. Here is the authorization. In 2003 we spent \$23.8 billion; and this year's budget, we are going to spend less, about \$10 billion less than we promised in No Child Left Behind. At the same time, we are eliminating education programs like comprehensive school reform, dropout prevention, elementary school counseling, eliminating those programs, eliminating arts programs for disabled students. We are funding at less than inflation after-school programs, safe and drug-free school programs, bilingual education. Those are the kinds of cuts that are necessary because we do not have the money.

We are also cutting education generally. Over the last few years, we have been increasing education 12.3 percent. This budget that we are looking at now cuts education 2.7 percent, and what gets cut? Head Start, 28,000 if Head

Start takes its proportional share of the hit; 28,000 students will not get the ability to get a head start. That program has been proven to give those not born to privilege a fair chance in life, and now because we are giving tax breaks, they will not have that opportunity.

If the money comes out of school lunches proportional to the way the budget is cut, 500,000 students will not get school lunches. That is what happens when we cut the budget. We have to cut something. School lunches is what gets cut.

We are also cutting access to college. We know that college tuition, particularly State college, is going up. States are having fiscal problems, every State. I know my State is increasing student tuition. Of the last count, over 400,000 students every year qualify for college, take the right courses, take the college entrance exams, have good enough grades to get in, but cannot afford to go because they cannot afford it. And here we are in this budget cutting student loans, cutting Pell grants so that the maximum amount is less than it is this year. To add insult to injury, we are also cutting programs that encourage low-income and minority students to attend college, and we know that college is one's ticket to success in this country.

Also in special education, several decades ago we promised to spend 40 percent of the cost of educating students under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. At the rate we are going in this budget, we will never get to 40 percent.

This budget cuts important programs. We have heard about health care. We have heard about veterans. We have heard how deep in debt this budget goes, and we just have to wonder how bad it has to get before it is time to change directions again and go in a better direction.

I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership in responsible budgeting.

Mr. SPRATT. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING H.R. 6, ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003

Mr. DREIER (during the Special Order of Mr. SPRATT). Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Committee on Rules may meet this week to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 6, the Energy Policy Act of 2003.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment, one written copy of a brief explanation of the amendment and one electronic copy of the same to the Committee on Rules in Room H-312 of the Capitol by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 9. Members should draft their amendments to the bill as introduced on April 7.

Members are advised that the text should be available for their review on the Web sites of the committees of jurisdiction and of the Committee on Rules by Monday, April 7, which I guess is today.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure their amendments are drafted in the most appropriate format. Members are also advised to talk with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, good evening to my colleagues. I appreciate the opportunity to address our group this evening.

There are a number of different issues I want to talk about, but the issues I am going to talk about are going to focus on one thing, and that is America.

I come back from a weekend in Colorado, spending time with my constituents out there, constituents of all different types of backgrounds. I can tell my colleagues that the morale in America, the patriotism in America I do not think could be stronger. These people that are against this war, I have some appreciation of some of their thoughts; but I want the Members to know that the people that are making all these anti-U.S. statements within the borders of this country I am absolutely convinced are a very small part of our population.

I am very impressed, very impressed, with the amount of support, overwhelming support, for the troops of the United States of America. Thank God we are Americans. I feel so good about that. I want to tell my colleagues, on the back of my pickup I have a bumper sticker. My colleagues have all seen it before. A lot of my colleagues may have it on the back of their pick up or their car. It is pretty simple. It says: "America, love it or leave it." That is not a bumper sticker that defies anybody's right for their freedom of speech under the first amendment.

In fact, we know here on this House floor we have lots of debate on this House floor. We are very intense debate. It is one of the checks and balances in the government that we have of this country, but it at some point in time even on this House floor no matter how intense the debate is, with very few exceptions, at that point people on this floor I can say almost unanimously, almost unanimously, love this country, and I see no reason to be apologetic, no reason to be apologetic for saying to people if they do not love America, leave it. There are lots of choices in this world, but one does

not have to go very far from American borders to understand that this is the one Nation of the few nations in the world that do not have a problem with people leaving. Our big problem is so many people want to come into this country because they understand the fundamental principles that have made this country so great, that have made this country stand out in world history as the leading country for democracy, as the country greater than any other country in recorded history, the country that has done more for its neighbors, as one of the few countries in history, after it goes to war or moves into other people's territory, as Colin Powell, our Secretary of State, so justifiably said the other day, the only time that the United States of America has kept territory in a foreign country was under a request for someplace to bury our soldiers.

This country has got a lot to be proud of, and I carry that bumper stick with a great deal of pride, "America, love it or leave it." And I can tell my colleagues there are a lot of people in this country, by far the overwhelming majority, they love this country, and they love what this country stands for, and they support the troops of the United States of America.

I know we have got some people out there, and I am going to address some of their issues, some protesters out there that are not only not supporting the troops of the United States of America, but in California and in other places in this Nation, they are actually carrying signs that say: "We support our troops as long as they shoot their officers." "We support our troops as long as they shoot our officers." It is an absolute disgrace.

We have other people who, for self-interest, frankly, on the Democratic side, very limited but on that side who are seeking the office of President itself who stand out there and say we need a regime change in this country.

Let me tell my colleagues about the administration that we have, in my opinion, running this country. George W. Bush, I think he is doing an outstanding job. What President in history has had two wars, has had a September 11, has lost the Space Shuttle, was handed a bad economy and it is still going south? The strength of our President is second to none. The strength of our President is what will lead this country through this fog, and I can tell my colleagues that when the storm came in, when the conditions got nasty, we did not see our President anchor the boat at the dock where it was the safest. We saw our President turn that boat into the storm to guide people through the storm.

In my opinion and I want to tell my colleagues in the opinion of Democrat and Republican, in my travels, in my calls, in my contacts throughout this country, Democrat and Republican admire the President that we have. They think this President is up to the job. They think this President is leading

the country in the right direction. They think this President is doing the right thing in taking out of power the worst mass murderer in the history of the world and, by the way, the worst mass murderer of Muslims. Saddam Hussein has killed more Muslims than any other man known in recorded world history, and that effort to take him out is being led by our President.

By the way, I do not want to downplay the assistance we are getting from our allies. I have time after time after time read in newspapers or heard people say this is the United States picking a fight. As Worley says in his song "Have you Forgotten?" which is the number one song on the country hits, after September 11 maybe we are out there looking to resolve this situation, but the fact is it is not the United States standing alone. In fact, if we take a look at the coalition that our President and his cabinet has put together, it is very impressive. Our longtime solid allies, Tony Blair and the British, and Tony Blair, if my colleagues want to take a look at an example of a profile in courage, we have got it right there. The British, the United Kingdom, a country that has long understood freedom, a country that has very judiciously, very judiciously, used their military might for good and just causes.

And then we can go on to the European continent, and I hear people say this is a split between the United States and Europe. It is not a split between the United States and Europe. It is a split between the United States and the French, the United States and the German leadership, the United States and Belgium; but it is not a split between Europe. Jacques Chirac would like us to think that France is Europe. Jacques Chirac would tell the other countries in Europe that France is the ruling country of Europe and that when France speaks, it is as if it is the voice for Europe, and it is not. In fact, we have more countries in Europe that support the United States of America and our position than support the position of the French.

Take a look at it. We can start with the British. We can go to the Italians. We can go to the Spanish. We can go to the Polish. We can go to the Netherlands. We can go to Australia. Throughout the world nations throughout this world and their leadership recognize that the mission undertaken by the United States and that willing coalition is the mission that is correct. It is the mission for the right cause, and it is the right time to undertake that mission.

We have strong support, strong support amongst our allies. This is not the United States acting alone, although I will tell my colleagues that our country must always be prepared, must always be prepared because of our strength, because of our leadership, because of our history of democracy, we must always be prepared to act for the interests of humanity even if it means

acting alone that we will find in our history. To the best of my knowledge, I do not remember anytime in our history that the United States has ever had to act alone. Why? Why does the United States not have to act alone including in the current war that we are involved? It is really pretty simple. It is because the causes that this country acts on, it is on the right side. It acts for the right reasons. It goes forward with the right intentions; and when we are right, when we have got the right cause, when we are headed in the right direction, it is easy for other countries to support us because other countries too, being right is not exclusive to the United States of America and being strong and having the might to help your friends and to help people that are under the wicked hands of somebody like Saddam Hussein, in my opinion it is a pretty easy decision to make. The French walked away from it. The Germans walked away from it. The Belgians walked away from it. But the countries that stood tall, that came out of that foxhole to take the fire to get rid of the evil empire over there, those countries are right too.

This is a coalition of the willing, and I will tell my colleagues thank goodness we have got a President who is willing to stand up and take the heat, take the protest, take the derogatory remarks, take the editorials, take all the political correctness that they try to aim against him, and yet he has stayed steady as she goes. He is on course. He knows in his own mind what needs to be done to protect not only the United States of America but to protect the world.

Right here on this House floor from this very seat, and I was sitting right out here and many of my colleagues were sitting right out here, the President said freedom is not a gift to the United States or exclusive to the United States; it is a gift to humanity, a gift given to the United States to carry out for humanity. That is paraphrased a little, but that is exactly on point.

Take a look at what else we have with the President. Take a look at our team. Condoleezza Rice, recognized as one of the experts in the entire world on international affairs, and, by the way, I boast with some pride a Colorado product, she went to school in Denver, Colorado. Take a look at our vice President, Dick Cheney, very methodical, very experienced in these types of areas. I think one of the most well thought-out Vice Presidents this country has ever had. Take a look at Colin Powell, clearly, clearly recognized as one of the most respected men in the world. Dick Rumsfeld, the youngest Secretary of Defense we have ever had, the oldest Secretary of Defense we have ever had, somebody who fits the part in the Department of Defense perfectly, in my opinion.

□ 2100

We have got the dream team out there. We have got the team that has led this.

Remember how in Afghanistan, Afghanistan now, not Iraq, but remember how with Afghanistan we were hardly into our mission, hardly into our mission, before some of the national publications, the national press, some of it, came out and said, oh, my gosh, the United States is going to face stunning defeat. The United States underestimated the power of the Taliban, that brought down the Russian empire when they came in and tried to take over, chased them out of Afghanistan, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. They have done the same thing with Iraq.

A week and a half ago, take a look at what the headlines were saying. They were talking about retreat, some of them. They were talking about how the United States greatly misjudged this, the United States has slowed down so much, the United States has been stopped. They really clearly underestimated the strength of Saddam Hussein and the dedication to his tyranny in the country.

How interesting a week changes these newspapers. Now, all of a sudden, they are out there saying this is one of the greatest military triumphs we have seen.

The battle is not over, but the United States and our troops over there, and our troops in the United States, by the way, have done a tremendous job. And what is different about this than Vietnam? I can tell you, in this war and in, I hope, all conflicts in the future, when our military people come home, or when we see military people on the street, they will be recognized as heroes. I cannot wait to put my arms around some of these young soldiers when they come home, back home to Colorado or Mississippi or Texas or whatever State. We are so, so darn proud of them. That is why I do not have any reluctance at all, as a U.S. Congressman, I have no reluctance at all when I drive around to have a bumper sticker on the back of my pickup that says "America: Love it or leave it."

I do not often get tears in my eyes. I do not know why it is, because I do have emotion, I have deep emotion. I have love, I have belief in a God, I have deep emotion, but I do not often tear up. But I have to tell you this weekend I teared up.

What a wonderful thing our military did, not only what they did, but what it is representative of. I am talking about the rescue of our prisoner of war, Jessica Lynch. And what made me tear up when I read the words. Here she is: She has had her bones broken, she has been shot, I would assume she probably saw the execution of her fellow soldiers. What a traumatic event. Now she is a prisoner of war.

All of a sudden, our soldier, our Jessica Lynch, and Jessica Lynch could be any soldier from any State, laying in

that hospital bed, hears a racket, hears noise in the hospital. As the reports say, she puts her head under the sheet, and all of a sudden she hears a voice. "We are United States soldiers. We are here to protect you and we are here to take you home."

Imagine that. Your name, Jessica Lynch. That is what first happened. "Jessica Lynch. We are United States soldiers. We are here to protect you. We are here to take you home."

Bless her heart. She sticks her head out of the sheet and she says, "I am an American soldier too. Do not let anybody leave me."

Jessica Lynch is a face, as I said earlier, you could put on any military uniform in our country. What is so neat about this story is not only the rescue, but the fact that an American soldier never leaves an American soldier behind. We always go back and get our people, and we will continue to go back and get our people.

But what is really significant about this is what it says, what America will do for another human being. And it is not just restricted to the soldiers. I can tell you that there are a lot of citizens of the country of Iraq that, once they know we are really there and that Saddam Hussein is really gone, they will feel the same comfort of freedom and the same comfort of security that Pfc. Lynch felt when her fellow soldiers came to take her home.

What a neat story. And what a neat story about what the American fighting man and woman has done for a country many, many miles away from the border of our own.

Sure we have a lot of self-interest in this. We do not want a mass murderer like Saddam Hussein with weapons of mass destruction. We do not want the worst killer in the history of the world, that has been the worst killer of Muslims, one of the worst mass murderers ever known, we do not want him to have those weapons. We know this individual has gassed his own people, 60,000 people in one incident; and, thank goodness, yesterday we drove a stake through the heart of his lead officer in charge of those kinds of programs, those programs of ricin, of nerve gas, of mustard gas. He died yesterday. We drove a stake through his heart, and Saddam Hussein is not far behind.

So, sure, we have self-interest. We know what would happen in Iraq. If we did not handle Iraq today, it would be North Korea tomorrow. We realized in this generation, through the leadership of our President, and, frankly, through the leadership of most of us on this House floor, we recognized the time to stand up, the time to fight, had arrived.

We were not like the French, that said negotiate, negotiate, negotiate. We were not like the Germans, that, for political purposes, for self-serving political purposes for the office of the president, ran and hid.

The United States stood up, and our men and women stood up; and we stood

up, as I said, not just for our own self-interest and the interests of the world to rid them of this person, but we stood up for the values of freedom, the values of democracy, the values of just fundamental, basic human rights for the people of Iraq. We stood up for the people of Iraq.

It is the American soldier, the British soldier, even the Polish soldier and the Australian soldiers, that got out of that foxhole and have come into Iraq to give the people of Iraq the basic and fundamental principles of human rights, of human decency, of freedom, freedom of some expression.

We have got an awful lot to be proud of. And this rescue over the last few days, man, am I proud of those people. Look at these soldiers here. They went to work. And look at the success, the successes that we have had.

Sure, we are going to take more casualties. This thing is far from over.

And we will rebuild this country. Not under the guidelines of the French, not under the guidelines of the Germans, not under the guidelines of the Russians or the United Nations, but under the guidelines of the United States, of the British, for a short period of time, and then under the guidelines of the people of Iraq.

This Nation and our willing coalition will allow the people of Iraq, for the first time in many, many, many moons, for the first time in many, many, many years, to allow the people of Iraq to have a real government that represents them, a government of the people, by the people and for the people. And that would not have happened, that would not have happened if nations throughout this world had not been willing to stand up at the sacrifice of losing their own people. That would not have happened had we and that willing coalition not stood up.

Imagine where we would be, imagine where the people of Iraq would be, 5 years from now had this willing coalition not stood up. Imagine where we would be, just like Chamberlain should have imagined where we would be in 1938 with Hitler. Imagine where we would be 5 years from now if we followed the French philosophy or the German philosophy in dealing with the country of Iraq and dealing with other problems throughout the world where we have tyrants that have in their hands weapons of mass destruction. And they have used them time and time and time again, and they have continued to defy international law and they have continued to defy the international community.

We are on the right track. We are fighting for the right cause. We have not only the finest military in the world, we have the finest military in the history of the world, and every member of our military, whether you are stationed domestically, whether you are sitting out there on a ship, whether you are in transit, whether you are in South Korea, whether you are in the Philippines or Kuwait or

Iraq, every member of the armed services of the United States of America can wear that uniform proudly. And I want every one of you to know that my colleagues, all of us here, we are so, so deeply indebted to and so proud of you.

The symbol of what you will carry to the next generation is that this Nation is willing to stand up for what is right and stand against what is wrong. There is a lot to be said in that message. And that rescue this weekend, it made all of us feel good.

But take a look at what it meant on a broader basis. That is what we are doing for the Iraqi people. We are freeing the Iraqi people. We are going to bring stability to that country. We are going to bring economic bliss. These people are going to get to enjoy material things we take for granted in this country. And it is in large part due to the leadership of our President, and in large part due to the dedication and sacrifice of our military forces, and in large part, in large part due to the patriotism of America to the average Joe and the average Jane on the street that say, America will stand for what it believes, America will help its allies, America will help its friends, America is a country that will go into history, into the future as well as our past, as the finest country in the history of the world.

And I am proud of it, and I am proud to have that bumper sticker on the back of my pickup, "America: Love it or leave it."

I want to mention a couple of other things. I am not trying to trivialize or treat lightly the difficulties that we have had with the French. I know that lately there have been efforts to change the word from "French toast" to "freedom toast," or figure out some other name on the menu, and not to do this or that with the French, and I understand that. There is a lot of anger back here.

There is a lot of anger with the American citizens about a country like France. It is kind of a luxury society. They get the benefits. They get the benefits of a lot of security that is provided by their neighbors. They get the benefits of a capitalist economic society. But they get the luxury of never having to come out of the foxhole.

But I have got to tell you, last week I did become aggressive in one area dealing with French products. I found out, and for the sake of open disclosure, my district is in the mountains of Colorado. We have a community in Colorado named Marble, Colorado, for obvious reasons, there is a marble quarry up there in that community. That quarry has provided marble for many things, including some of the steps here at the Capitol, many of the monuments, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It is a very fine marble.

In discussing a call instituted by them, in discussions with some of the people in this company, which, by the way, is owned by the Swiss, and the other marble company in this country,

there is one owned by the Italians, they said, "Geez, do you know who supplies the tombstone for the Department of Defense to put over the graves of our fallen soldiers?" Of course we did not. The French.

When I heard that, I took it personally. I think it is wrong. I think it is inappropriate, considering what the French Government has done to this country, how they have kicked sand in the face of their friend; how in a time of adversity, they put their ship safe in the harbor and threatened our ship out there and our willing coalition.

We can handle it without them, but they left us. They left us when it was the most important time for them to be with us, that is when they left us.

Now I find out that our Department of Defense is purchasing the tombstones that we place over the graves of our fallen soldiers from a French company.

I have asked the Department of Defense, as the contract comes up for renewal in July, at least the Swiss were neutral, and the Italians are part of the willing coalition. The Italians have been a great country. They understood the evil we are dealing with. These are the kinds of countries that should be rewarded, not the French.

It is the same thing when we go and rebuild Iraq. The French should not be rewarded for their belligerent attitude, for the fact they hid as far down in the foxhole as they could get from the tough fight taking place outside the foxhole.

So I wanted to explain to some of my colleagues, this is not just trying to take a cheap shot or for some other reason to bring out this issue. The fact is, American soldiers should not be buried under tombstones purchased from a French company.

I want to visit for just a few moments, and then probably the most exciting part of my comments tonight are some of the letters that I want to read to you from some of our soldiers, some of the thoughts about this conflict, this war we are engaged in.

□ 2115

First of all, I think the protests in this country, the anti-American troop attitude, the expressions by Presidential aspirants that we need a regime change, and some of our colleagues on this House floor way over on the left side, objecting to what is happening here, that is not representative of the majority of the people of America. I do not take away, to an extent, I do not take away the right for debate. I think it is so fundamentally important for the checks and balances of our country. I do not take away, even if I disagree, I do not take away the right, if somebody disagrees with me, to debate on this floor or to walk in a protest. But as my colleagues know, there comes a point in time where we as a team must act together. There is a saying around here: politics ends at our country's borders. In other words, in

Congress, we have always said, look, when we go to battle outside, like a family, like a family dispute, when we step outside the family home, when we step outside the borders of this Nation, we must act as a Nation. We must act as a family. We must speak as a family. Let the politics and the debate stay within our borders.

Unfortunately, a small number of people, especially when we consider it in proportion to the population of this Nation, or if we consider even a more accurate number, if we consider the number of protests in proportion to the percentage of this country that supports our forces and supports the difference between right and wrong and the just cause of which we are engaged, it is minuscule. These protestors are really not representative of the majority of America.

I want to tell my colleagues, where they cross, in my opinion, where they cross the line of patriotic and unpatriotic. I do not think that one can say somebody is unpatriotic, for gosh sakes, because they protest. I do not think that is unpatriotic. As I have said earlier, there is freedom of speech. But there is at some point where one carries that protest to that line or one crosses that line where it does cross the line between being patriotic and unpatriotic. And let me come back to my remarks that I made at the beginning, and that is those protesters, disgraceful, what they have done. Those protesters, and I have pictures of it right here, those protesters that carry signs out there that say, we support our troops, we support our troops, as long as they shoot their officers. Those are the kinds of people that my bumper sticker applies to. If you do not love America, get out of it. Leave America.

And I am not ashamed, I am not concerned about standing up here and saying to my colleagues, in my judgment, and I think in the judgment of many people of this country, it is unpatriotic for one to stand out there when our forces, when our young men and women throughout this country and overseas, overseas actually taking bullets or being scared to death or being asked to carry out a mission so that we have the freedom to protest, that one would dare have the audacity, the unpatriotism to carry a sign that says, "I support our troops as long as they shoot their officers." Those people, in my opinion, have no place in our society. They do not, thank goodness, carry behind them much support. It is very limited. But it is so disgraceful in its public display, so disgraceful in its public display that I come to the House floor this evening to condemn as unpatriotic that particular sign and those people who do not support the troops of America.

In fact, every protester out there, many people, by the way, who I would describe as luxury, the life of luxury. They are not taking bullets. They are not worried about their security. We all go to sleep tonight not worried

about our security. We all go to the grocery store tomorrow not worried about whether there is food there. We have less worry about medical conditions than other people in the world because we have such a fine medical establishment. We do not worry about whether our kids have a school to go to in the morning. We really have a life of luxury. But that life of luxury in large part is given to us by the dedication of the American forces, by the dedication of the American forces that are willing to risk everything they have, including their own lives, so that we have that life of luxury.

It is my humble opinion that when those forces hit the field in combat, that the signs of protest ought to go down and those signs that ought to go up is "God bless the American forces." God bless our men and women who are willing to go out there, not for their own self interests, but for the interests of the country that they love, for the interests of America. For the interests of America's interests. For the interests of America's allies. For the humanity, for the interests of humanity; in the interest of freedom, of freedom and the export of freedom. They are willing to go out there and put their lives on the line.

We know, we know, many lives, many lives have now been lost in the last couple of weeks as a result of carrying that torch, the torch of America's gift to its people, and the gift of its people to America, and that is freedom and democracy. Yet we have people, people in our own circle, people in our own camp that not only do not help gather firewood for the fire, but have the audacity to carry a sign, carry lots of signs that say, we support our troops when they shoot our officers. That is going too far. That is going over the line.

I know when I get back to my office this evening I am going to have lots of phone calls, primarily from these kinds of people, yelling at me that I am an unpatriotic American. How dare they, as if I have no freedom of speech, but how dare I question their motives when they carry a sign that says "We support our troops as long as they shoot our officers." Well, I say to them, save your time. It is a waste of a phone call. Instead, think of that bumper sticker that I have on the back of my pickup: "America, love it or leave it." The intensity that I feel is not just with me. We see that throughout this country. People are so proud today to be Americans and our military people are so proud of their Nation and so proud of being in uniform for this country.

I was at a high school not too long ago and at the high school one of the students asked me, he said, are they going to bring back the draft? I said, the draft, now that we have a little time out of the draft, we now realize it was probably the worst mistake we ever made in this country. Why? Because in the draft, keep in mind, we did not offer any choice. We would go to

young men and women who had just gotten out of high school, maybe had started a career, say, being a mechanic, something that they really wanted to be, or going to college or doing something they really wanted to do, and all of a sudden their government was knocking on their door saying, whether you want to or not, you are being drafted, you have to leave your home, we are going to send you out in the military forces and we may have you painting ships or doing something they despise. Do you think our military is happy? Do you think morale in the military is good when we have a draft? It is not.

What we have today is a different concept; and if you go back and look at the history in the articles about getting rid of the draft and so on, nobody estimated just what a tremendous success it would be, getting rid of the draft and having an all-volunteer force, men and women who want to serve this country, men and women who want to put that uniform on. Men and women who wanted to be where they were going to be sent by our Commander in Chief.

I think we are going to see that reflected by any number of letters that I have right here, and I want to take a few minutes to read some of them. Our military, the morale in our military is as high as it has ever been, in part because of their deep, deep dedication to this country that has been so good to them and so good to all of us, in part because of the leadership of our Commander in Chief, and in smaller part because of the leadership of the United States Congress and elected officials and leaders throughout this country. We have come together as a family. We have spoken with a very strong voice, a voice that is recognized wherever those Stars and Stripes fly.

Now, granted, we should not be distracted for very long by a few small groups of protesters that have, in an unpatriotic way, in a belligerent fashion, carried signs that say, "We support our troops, as long as they shoot their officers."

I have really been moved by some of the letters that we have seen. I wanted to read a couple of them. I think they are so neat. As I have said before, I do not like to read from written text, but these are not my letters. These are letters that I am passing on to my colleagues. Let me start:

"We are the proud parents of two United States Marines."

By the way, at one of my events this weekend, I met the mother of two proud, I am not sure if they were Marines or Army officers or a mixture. Boy, was that mother proud. She stood up in front of this group, and she said, please, the best message I can take back to my sons, a son and a daughter, the best message I can take back to my children is that we in this country understand why they are fighting, that we in this country support what they are doing for us. She said, that is all

that is necessary. You do not need to send a care package. She did say prayers, but she said prayer, and let them know that we understand why they are there and that we too have the deep faith in them and the love for this country that they have. It is pretty moving.

"We are the proud parents of two U.S. Marines. We will not bother discussing our political views, one party versus another. What we will say is we do not want our sons nor any of our sons and daughters, husbands, wives and grandchildren in our extended military family to die in vain. Like most, we pray for peace, but we are sick, literally sick. Why? Because we lived through the Vietnam era and saw firsthand how our vets were treated. We are so afraid it is beginning to happen again, and we are not alone. Nor are we the only ones who believe with all of our heart that the key to winning any war on terrorism will depend on how we here at home emotionally support our troops, regardless of politics. Vietnam proved how we defeated ourselves by the way we divided our own Nation and treated our troops. We never lost the battle in Vietnam, we lost the battle on the political front. We are beginning to lose again and the bullets have yet to fly."

Now, I should note that this letter was written prior to the engagement of the conflict, about 3 weeks ago. I would also note that the mother who wrote this letter is today, I am sure, so, so proud of the overwhelming patriotism and support that is being shown by the American people for her two proud Marines and all of those who have chosen to serve in our military.

"Our sons did not choose to become a United States Marine to kill people. They had dreams of a career, of travel, and of protecting us from the terror of things like 9-11 so that it would never happen again. Both our sons are the best sons a parent could pray for. The thought of having someone throwing animal feces on our military when they finally return home, hearing nothing but negative media about how Americans hate them and the war, and the thought of what we would do to the servicemen and women's spirit scares military families to the point of sleepless nights. The media, stronger than the White House itself, can help change that fear, can help it from becoming a reality. Everyone is quick to show the protesters out marching. What has been done to show those who support our troops? We are not marching on the streets, we are not screaming clever chants, we are not holding up signs or throwing blame or calling names. No, we military families, we are at home. We are boxing care packages to our service people. We put yellow ribbons on our doors, on our trees, on our car antennas, Blue Star flags in our windows. We pray 100 times a day and light a candle. We are sending birthday cards, thank you notes of cheer to the members of the service whom we have

never met, nor may ever, because they are our extended family in that military force.

"They need to know amidst some of this bad publicity, there are those of us who are grateful for their choice and sacrifice for us to live in the land of the free, and it is because of the brave that we have the land of the free. You may never read that in the headlines. So what can be done?"

And she goes on to talk about how we can come together in our communities in their prayer and in their showing of support for our soldiers. And keep in mind, it is not just the soldiers that are on the front. Think of all of the supplies, all of the logistics that have to happen from people across this Nation, soldiers and citizens, civilian military employees, the prayer from us.

□ 2130

Look at all the supplies that have to be put together. Look at all our medical personnel. In Washington, D.C., we have servicemen, and when I say that, servicemen and servicewomen, we have service people who are now recuperating in our hospitals here in Washington, D.C., at our military hospitals. There are a lot of heroes out there.

I get the deep sense in this country that this country has responded totally opposite of the response that we saw in the Vietnam-era war. This country has come to its feet. This country will recognize and has recognized, and will greet with great cheer and great love and great pride our American soldiers when they come home.

This lady's concern about the Vietnam era and the way those service people were treated should be of no more concern. We have a few pockets of poorly educated, unpatriotic people who carry signs that the best way to support troops is to shoot their officers, but such a small fraction. We have a massive, massive amount of people that will stand in respect to these military people for the job that they have done and for the job that they will do not only today, but in the future.

Let me move on to another letter. This one is from Petty Officer Lance Herdon of Brandon, Mississippi. I am just taking out a part of the letter. Frankly, some of the letters have some pretty emotional, private stuff for the family, but with this, I do not think they have objection to it being read.

From the petty officer: "As far as questions about the protesters, yes, I am angered about the protesters. But, that is why we are here. We are the very ones that give them the rights to speak freely. I still don't understand how the very people who speak so badly about us and what we are out here trying to preserve are the ones who use it the most.

"To answer your previous questions, I did watch the President's speech. There was about 20 of us glued to the

television screen on the bridge. I don't understand what is left to show people. What I mean by that is the fact they have mass weapons of destruction and they refuse to destroy them. So that means that they could inflict serious harm on surrounding countries. Why should we not help the surrounding countries? I completely believe in liberating the people of Iraq. Give them one thing that we most often take for granted . . . freedom."

This 19-year-old petty officer says, "Give them the one thing that we most often take for granted . . . freedom." It is something that is overlooked, a major right we hold as Americans.

"For everyone in Mississippi—keep on keeping on. Everyone's support has been monumental so far. There are a lot of people that think that this is not necessary, but I think of it as a responsibility to mankind."

This is coming from a 19-year-old petty officer. "I think of it as a responsibility to mankind." The key word is freedom.

"I think that it is ironic that Abraham Lincoln was famous for freeing the slaves 200 years ago. I am on the USS *Abraham Lincoln* trying to free the people of Iraq. I am surprised no one else has said anything to that effect." It has been said, petty officer. "I don't see how anyone cannot want to free the people of Iraq."

Another one here from a desert battlefield far from home, a U.S. military officer sent his wife a love letter describing how his wedding ring has soothed him. It reminded him of her, although they are many miles apart.

"Every day I find myself fidgeting with my ring. The smoothness of its surface calms me," Captain Scott Smith wrote to his wife, Kelly. "I can't fully describe what I'm feeling. I'm no poet, but its lightness, its beauty remind me of you. Its hardness is a sign of your strength. Love, you are my rock. You are what I live for."

Think of the sacrifice, not only of these military men, but the military families, these young wives or husbands whose spouse is out there fighting for us. Think of the emotions.

Do Members remember the songs from World War II? "I'll see you in all the old familiar places," or "Kiss me once and kiss me twice," that kind of stuff, it is all there. The love for these troops is so deep and so intense, as reflected by letters like this.

Here is another letter: "Army Pfc. Favio Melendez, Jr., with the Patriot unit from the 108th in Fort Bliss, Texas.

He wrote to his wife:

"Dear Babe, my journey back home is about to begin. The war would've been halfway over by the time you get this letter. I love you and miss you. If anything happens to me, remember I'll always love you. I'll always be with you. Tell everybody back home thank you for the letters and for the prayers. I'll see them soon.

"Tell my parents they have raised a proud American son. Tell my sister to

achieve her goals, for I have fought for them. Pray for those soldiers who have lost their lives for our freedom and pray for those who continue to fight to make the world a better place.

"I made a promise to you before I left, that I shall return . . . it's rough and tough out here, but I'll keep that promise.

"Take care of our son, and let him know who his daddy is. I'll see you soon. P.F.C. Melendez."

Here is another one, Brian Waninger to his wife Melena. "Today has been eventful, as you can imagine. We are all fine. Have a prayer chain started. I know that it works. Pray for the President. He is a brave man to have made these decisions and I am sure that he will face adversity. He will need a lot of support to stay strong. I say, get the wives together and protest the protesters. The men of Charlie Company are in good spirits and proud to be here. Pass it on. I love you and you are on my mind constantly. Love, Brian."

I want to mention another one. This is an obituary. There is one line in the obituary that really stuck out. "George A. Fernandez, 36, a member of the Army's Special Operation Command, died Wednesday after being shot in northern Iraq, the Defense Department said."

Think of this statement. This statement comes from his family. Think of the strength of a family to stand up and say something like this. They said he was the third generation of his family to serve as a senior noncommissioned officer.

"He served not only out of a sense of family obligation, but out of a sense of patriotic duty. He loved America and he was proud to be part of the Special Operations community." Fernandez was a native of El Paso, and he gave his life for the greatest country in the history of the world.

I want to mention another group of people out there, and then start to conclude this. There is another group of people out there that are not even American citizens. They are called foreign nationals. Now, I know that it is real easy to bash illegal immigrants, and lately there has been a lot of that. A lot of it is deserved. I understand the debate. I am not trying to take sides in a debate, here.

But I am saying that there are people who are not even citizens of this country who believe so strongly, who believe so strongly in the American dream that they have enlisted in our forces. Now, somewhere around the range of 10 have given their lives, have been killed in the line of duty fighting for the United States of America, even though not citizens of the United States of America, because they believe in the principles and the values and the freedom and the fairness and the justice for all. They believe in what our great country has done for its people, and more importantly, more importantly, these people believe in what our country has done for the world and has done for others, our neighbors.

A Guatemala native put off college to join the Marines. Lance Corporal Jose Gutierrez, 22 years old, rifleman with the Marines, born in Guatemala, held permanent U.S. resident status which he obtained in 1991.

Those people, those foreign nationals who signed up to serve in our military, those foreign nationals who have made the ultimate sacrifice, we need to know that the respect of this country goes well beyond our borders; that there are people throughout this world that would do anything to become American citizens, to help further the dream that our forefathers had when they first put this country together. Lance Corporal Jose Gutierrez was one of those. By the way, I should tell the Members that the United States now, in recognition of his sacrifice, made him in citizen of the United States.

I want to put up one other poster. This is called "Freedom". I want Members to know I did not author this, but Fred Thompson, a U.S. Senator, former United States Senator, has a TV commercial, or has put this on the TV. I am not sure who the author is, but I did not do it. I think the words are so explicit and say so much.

In conclusion of my remarks, I wanted to read a letter, but I wanted to go through this. Just go through with me.

"Freedom

"It is the soldier, not the campus organizer, who has given us the freedom to demonstrate.

"It is the soldier, not the reporter, who has given us the freedom of press.

"It is the soldier, not the poet, who has given us the freedom of speech.

"It is the soldier who serves under the flag who defends the protester's right to burn the flag.

"Isn't it time now to demonstrate that we support our troops? Were it not for the brave, there will be no land of the free."

Finally, I want to conclude with a letter. This letter was written to "Mom". The young man is from the State of Nevada. This letter was actually published in a newspaper.

"Dear Mom, it's really your decision to march if you want to or not. You are the one who has to decide if what we are doing out here is right or wrong. My opinion is not yours.

"I do, however, have things I would like for you and Grandma and everyone else at home to know.

"I am a United States soldier. I was sworn to defend my country against all enemies, foreign and domestic. People may not agree with the things we are ordered to do. I would like to address those people by telling them that terrorism is not a threat to us as Americans but to many other innocent people in the world.

"What type of country would we be if we didn't defend the rights and freedoms of others, not because they're Americans, but how about just because they're human?

"We live in a country where people feel secure with their daily lives. They

do business like usual and don't worry about the thought of terrorism actually happening to them.

"The people of 9/11 thought the same thing. We now know that it can happen to anyone at any time.

"Yet as Americans we're afraid of losing our soldiers to defend our security. I can only speak for myself when I say that my life is an easy expense to ensure that my family and my friends can live in peace.

"I strongly believe in what we are doing and wish you were here to see for yourselves the honor and privilege that American soldiers aboard this ship are feeling, knowing that we are going to be a part of something so strong and so meaningful to the safety of our loved ones. Then you would know what this potential war is about.

"We will stand tall in front of terrorism and defeat it. We as soldiers are not afraid of what may happen. We are only afraid of Americans not being able to understand why we are here.

"I ask for your courage as Americans to be strong for us; I ask for your understanding in what we believe is right. I ask for your support in what we are sworn to do: defend our country and the life of all.

"We will succeed in our task and we will end the threat of terrorism in our backyard. We will also end the threat of terrorism in our neighbors'.

"We have to remind ourselves of what this country stands for: life, liberty, and justice for all. In order to maintain those rights, we have to stop this threat. I am proud to be here. I will be coming home, but not until I know that it is safe for all Americans and for everyone that I love.

"My family is first. My country is where they live. I will defend it." This is a 20-year-old Navy corpsman, 20 years old and writes like that.

It is with a great deal of pride that I have that bumper sticker on the back of my pickup, "This is America: Love it or leave it." I want all of my colleagues, when they go back, to know that the belief and support of the American people is behind the military forces of America; that by far the greatest majority of Americans feel good to be Americans. They feel proud of this Nation, and they not only feel honored by our troops, they feel that our troops are acting for a noble purpose.

□ 2145

And they see these troops as real heroes, not sports celebrities, not famous people, not Hollywood actresses but as real true heroes. And there frankly are a lot of people who have put down their signs in protest and have picked up signs supporting our force. Those people who are carrying the disgraceful sign that they support our troops as long as they shoot their officers are a disgraceful bunch. I guess you get some bad apples in every bushel. But the fact is we live in the greatest country in the history of the world. And I, for my

own small part, feel very, very privileged, very privileged to have been born or to be a citizen or to have as fellow citizens people who have come into this country in the United States of America. Just take a look at the last words we have got: "Were it not for the brave, there would be no land of the free."

HISPANIC HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing the opportunity to be here tonight.

This month is health care month and I wanted to take the opportunity to come up here tonight to talk a little bit about health care. And as chairman of the National Hispanic Congressional Caucus, I wanted to specifically emphasize Hispanic health care. I want to thank also my colleagues who are both on the Hispanic Caucus who have been working extremely hard in the area of health care, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) and others.

Hispanics are now the fastest-growing population in the United States and comprise 13 percent of the total population. Yet they continue to suffer disproportionately from health disparities and face many barriers in access to quality health care. Over 33 percent of the Hispanics are uninsured. That is one out of every three find themselves without access to insurance, compared to 10 percent of the non-Hispanic whites. Let me just add that the uninsured population continues to grow, continues to become even worse as with the economy as well as with the fact that we have not been supportive of some of those programs.

And I would also add that those people who are uninsured are the ones that are out there. They are working Americans trying to make ends meet but find themselves working in small companies, find themselves working in rural America, find themselves not working for a major corporation or governments, so they find themselves without access to insurance. Yet, they are working. They do not qualify for Medicaid because they are not poor enough because they are making money, but then they do not qualify for Medicare either because they are not senior enough. So here they are in between, working Americans, yet find themselves unable to afford health care. Yet in a country that has the best health care system in the world, it is not affordable; and it is not accessible to working Americans.

When it comes to children, the numbers are equally sad. Hispanic children have the highest uninsured rate in the United States, with the child population one out of every four, 24.1 per-

cent. So we have a situation that not only hits the uninsured but it also hits the most vulnerable, our children. Over 35 percent of all Hispanic children depend on State Children's Health Insurance, or what we have call the SCHIP program, for health care needs.

We know that the uninsured have limited access to care. And we also know that the uninsured suffer disproportionately from diseases that can be prevented, treated and even cured. And that is what is so sad, some of these diseases can be prevented; some of these diseases can be treated and some can be cured. And then I look at the numbers where I see the statistics that show that in 1 year an estimated 2 million Hispanics were diagnosed with diabetes and another 1 million were estimated to have undiagnosed diabetes. And so here now we have the data to be able to diagnose diabetes at a very early age. We have the information. We have the potential of making a difference. We have the capability of being able to provide the data that is needed.

And I want to let you know that in the area of diabetes, I have been well educated in that area. When I served in the Texas House, I was in the public health committee, and I recall very distinctly finding out the data. When we looked at the disease, diabetes, at the number of people that go blind, the number of amputees usually as a result of diabetes, a large percentage of them, and, ironically, enough, in those areas it is an area that can be prevented, especially now that we can diagnose it at an early age, where we can work with those youngsters, work with those families so they do not have to suffer later on where they might lose a limb or go blind.

We also have when we see statistics that show 20 percent of persons living with AIDS are Hispanics, we know we have a serious problem if we do not start to address the state of Hispanic health with targeted prevention programs, treatment programs. With the strains that the health care system is currently experiencing, then we will have even more dramatic problems.

In the area of AIDS, we have made some significant strides. In fact, the data show that the numbers overall have been going down, and that is good and the statistics have shown it. But when it comes to minorities, especially African American and Hispanics, we find within ourselves it is growing disproportionately. And so AIDS has not gone away. It is still there. It is still a killer, and it is still one of the areas that we need to concentrate on. And it is also an area where we identify it as one of those infectious diseases such as tuberculosis that we really need to concentrate on, no matter whether it exists in this country or anywhere else. So eventually we will have to deal with it. So it becomes important that we zero in on AIDS and see what we can do.

One of things I wanted to mention about AIDS is that in our Hispanic

community throughout this country one of the difficulties is that a lot of communities have what we call community-based organizations, and we have a few but our programs were not initially, we do not have as many as other community groups do. And so you find in the Hispanic community a lack of community-based organizations that are not funded. You have some groups, but they do not have sufficient resources. And so when they try to compete for the Federal dollars, for the State dollars, they find themselves a disadvantage because they were not there from the very beginning; they were not there when these other organizations were given these seeds monies to be able to start those programs to be able to make a difference.

I also wanted to take this opportunity also to talk a little bit about the Hispanic Health Improvement Act. Through the caucus, we organized, the Hispanic Congressional Caucus, has organized based on task forces. We have a task force that is headed by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS), but we have worked on that task force to come up with our own Hispanic Health Improvement Act; and we have been working on this for some time now. It is a comprehensive bill aimed at improving Hispanic health in the United States. The legislation offers a variety of strategies for expanding health care coverage, for improving access and affordability, which is key, for also reducing health disparities as well as strengthening our Nation's health care workforce.

Let me just add that this particular piece of legislation is a piece of legislation that I have personally been working on for a little bit since I came up here almost 6 years ago; and it has evolved into a piece of legislation that is pretty comprehensive over all and touches on a lot of areas that the Hispanic community has been encountering and the difficulties in the disparities. One of the things that we did about a year ago was we did a conference where we asked every Member, both Republican and Democrat, that had any significant number of Hispanics in their districts, we invited them to a conference, and we had the conference in San Antonio. We had great participation, not only from the legislature, but also from each of the Members' staff. We invited one or two members from each of the staffs. And there we were able to come up with additional recommendations that were extremely helpful in beginning to finalize our piece of legislation and begin to address the responses that we needed in order to make that happen.

This legislation provides for the expansion of the successful State Children's Health Insurance Program, which is known as SCHIP, to cover the uninsured low-income pregnant women and parents. Right now the SCHIP as we well know does not cover women that are pregnant, that are uninsured; and we also know the importance of

covering them is key. It also provides the flexibility to States that want to enroll legal permanent resident children and pregnant women. And once again, these are legal permanent resident children and pregnant women. We do not have that in the present legislation, and it is important. It is important that that also occurs. There must also be flexible incentive for States to increase enrollment in times of economic recession and as the population increases.

It is important, the proposal, that the administration has right now is to basically take the SCHIP program, the Medicaid program and what we call the disproportional share and put it into one lump sum, which is most of the needy programs in this country, and then send it to the States but then it caps it. Our program allows for the flexible incentive that if the numbers increase, you are able to put additional resources. Especially in those areas where the population is growing, it is important that we provide access to that capability. And we know that population fluctuates every 10 years or so because we draw our lines based on that for political representation. So we also know that the numbers of the ones that are in need also grow.

The legislation also addresses the future needs of our health care system and provides increased funding for health resources services, administration health professions, diversity programs; and we must ensure that our health care system can provide both linguistically and culturally appropriate health care. You might say, well, what does that mean? I just want to give one example. I recall a couple of years ago, it has been about 3 years ago when we had a hearing and I remember some testimony that was provided by one of the doctors who said that she had a client, and during that hearing she indicated that the client had been informed that she had been positive for AIDS. But in Spanish it was translated AIDS is positivo. If you just tell someone they are positive without explaining in Spanish as to what it means in terms of what it means to be positive, in Espanol you say "esta positivo," that means everything is okay.

So when you just get it in writing, she assumed that everything was okay. Well, that particular patient had a child and contracted AIDS. And so we have got to be able to communicate. We have got to be able to reach out. And a lot of times our health professionals might not be both linguistically or culturally appropriate in terms of being able to communicate, and sometimes our education assumes a great deal on the part of the patient, and that needs to be considered.

These programs also promote diversity and support training professionals in the fields that are currently experiencing shortages. The bill also targets approaches that will help improve the health care of Hispanic communities in

those areas and to make sure we address some of those needs.

Let me take this opportunity to talk a little bit more about our piece of legislation because when we talk about the importance of shortages in our Nation's health care, the bill begins to look at addressing the needs of what exists. And we know that right now there are thousands and thousands of nurses that are needed. We need nurses. And we need to make sure that we have the resources to make that happen. So this bill calls for beginning to look at providing those resources to make that happen. We have got to begin to educate our health care professionals. We have got to produce our own health care professionals. We need doctors.

Let me give an example, and I think I have shared this before, but I have got to keep saying it because we still do not do anything about it.

□ 2200

We always complain about immigration. We always indicate that there are too many people coming from abroad, and prior to 9/11, we had a little less than 300,000 people come from abroad. This is the professional category, 300,000.

In that category, Mr. Speaker, we have approximately 5,000 doctors. If we look at the data, Mr. Speaker, we graduate 12- to 13,000 each year; yet, we bring in 5,000 doctors each year. We are a brain drain on the rest of the world.

At the same time, we tell people, young people who want to go into medical school, to qualify, we tell two of them, sorry, we do not have any room for them. So at some point we have to produce our own. We have got to produce more doctors, more health care professionals. We need more dentists and pharmacists. We need more nurses, and so we need to begin to provide those opportunities for some of our people in this country to be able to provide that access that is needed.

In addition to that, the bill also calls for improving access and affordability to medically underserved areas. The border area is one of the most underserved areas in the Nation, and it is an area that requires a great deal of help. It is an area that requires a great deal of assistance, and we need the resources to provide access to health care.

I represent San Antonio down to the Mexican border where I have La Salle, Zapata, Starr and Hidalgo, and in those counties there was a recent study that has just been done. In fact, I am going to have a chance to meet the author and discuss it. It is a good friend of mine, and we will discuss the findings; but Dr. Ortiz was telling me that on the survey that he had done of individuals in Hidalgo County, as I recall, and there might be some from Starr County also, that is also on the border, that when they were asked, where did they get access to their health care, 50 percent of them, they were Americans who were asked, where do they get their access to health care, it was in Mexico.

We complained about people coming from Mexico, accessing our services, and yes, they do come over and access our service, but a large percentage of them also go to Mexico to access service, both for prescription drugs, for dental services and for just general health care.

So it is important to note that we still in this country have not been able to meet the needs in those underserved areas. Our rural America is having a great deal of difficulty getting access to good quality care. With the advent of the HMOs and the health care systems, those systems are unwilling to go into rural America because they do not see the profits there. They do not see the way they are going to be able to make a profit, and most of them find themselves in urban areas. So rural areas, the options are very limited to some of the constituencies in our rural communities throughout this country.

There is a real need, and this particular bill provides some resources to begin to look at those underserved areas and begin to provide access to be able to get those resources.

Also, thirdly, the bill increases resources that are needed to combat Hispanic health disparities. I want to take this opportunity to talk about a couple of those disparities.

One of them is the area of diabetes, and I know I mentioned to my colleagues earlier that diabetes is a very important issue that confronts Latinos and others, but I wanted to just mention some of the statistics in the area of diabetes.

In 2000, an estimated 2 million Hispanics had been diagnosed with diabetes, and another 1 million are estimated to have undiagnosed diabetes. Approximately 10 percent of all Hispanics have diabetes; that is one out of 10. That is a pretty significant number when we see one out of 10 Hispanics that suffer from diabetes. For those that are 50 or older, the data goes up to 30 percent that have diabetes. So as they reach the age of 50, it is 30 percent. That is almost three out of 10. So it increases dramatically.

Hispanics, on the average, are almost two times more likely to have diabetes than non-Hispanic whites. So diabetes is definitely an area that we really need to look at, an area that we really need to concentrate on, and I am hoping that we are able to get the resources that we are asking under the Hispanic Health Improvement Act to be able to respond to those needs.

Remember that this is an issue and this is an illness and a disease that causes people to lose their limbs. It causes people to go blind, and their quality of life is hampered. It is an area that in a lot of cases can be prevented, and there are some beautiful programs out there. Dr. Trevino's program in San Antonio that works with kids in the San Antonio ISD school district and others, these are good programs, viable programs.

I have been blessed that in my district, in Starr County was where some

of the first studies that were done in the area of diabetes, where they are able to now identify those youngsters in elementary school that have the signs or the possibility of diabetes; and so we need to make sure that we go forward in that area.

The other area that I have mentioned to my colleagues that is also a disparity that I would like to just kind of address a little more, and that is the area of both HIV and AIDS. Twenty percent of persons living with AIDS are Hispanic, 20 percent, despite the fact that we only represent 13 percent of the population. So we see the disparity, and that 20 percent is significant.

The AIDS incidence rate per 100,000 population, the number of new cases of diseases that occurred during a specific time period among Hispanics in 2000 was 22.5, more than three times the rate for whites. So in the area of AIDS, we are disproportionately hit, and according to projections made by the Harvard School of Public Health, by the year 2050, the number of new AIDS cases among Hispanics will surpass that of whites. When it comes to AIDS and HIV, we have an area that we really need to begin to look at how we are going to concentrate, how we are going to be looking at meeting some of those needs of those individuals.

Once again, there is need for basic grants to start up those community-based organizations that do not exist in our communities. They exist in some of the other communities, but in ours, we still do not have the community-based organizations.

The other areas of disparity are the issues regarding cancer, the issues of asthma, substance abuse and mental health. Let me briefly, in the area of mental health a number of studies suggest that the mental health of Hispanics decreases as Hispanics adapt to the U.S. way of life. That is kind of interesting, that as they become more Americanized, the mental health problems supposedly decrease. Hispanic youth experience, proportionately, more anxiety-related though, and delinquency problem behaviors with both depression and drug use than do non-Hispanic white youth. In fact, many refugees from Central America experience kind of trauma-related traumas in the homelands where they come from with the civil wars, and so a lot of them are suffering from post-traumatic stress disorders.

It is one of the areas that we know especially with our veterans that it is something that needs to be worked on. It is something that needs to be treated, and it is similar to, for example, what happened in New York after 9/11. There is no doubt that we ought to be working with a lot of New Yorkers there and the families because of the issue of post-traumatic stress disorder, and it is something that stays with someone.

If anyone has gone through any experience such as that, it is something that changes their life. It is something

that dramatically causes a person to change, and in some ways, they are even unconsciously doing certain things without realizing why they are doing it and why they think in certain ways because of the impact of that traumatic experience.

So it applies not only to veterans in the war, but it also applies to things that we witness, things that we have experienced. So post-traumatic stress disorders among young Latinos also has increased, along with the issue of depression.

Among Hispanics with mental disorders, fewer than one in 11 contact mental health specialists. So a lot of Hispanics who do suffer from mental health difficulties do not contact for assistance, are not in our mental health programs throughout this country, are not getting the service that they need, while fewer than one in five contact general health care providers, but one in 11 failed to contact.

Among Hispanic immigrants with mental disorders, fewer than one in 20 use the services. So the numbers go even lower as they first come into this country. They tend not to utilize the services.

Let me talk a little bit on mental health. Mental health is one of the areas that for some reason in this country, just like in health care, but more so in mental health, it is an area that we have been reluctant to fund. It is an area that we have been reluctant to provide assistance to, an area where a lot of our youngsters suffer from depression, where a lot of our women suffer from depression, where we have forgotten quickly what happened at Columbine, and so those things are still there. Those problems still exist, and there is a need for us to reach out to our young people. There is a need for us to work with our communities and our schools to see how we can help, and there is really a need for us to reach out.

There is data to show that Latinos, Hispanics, a large number of them, in fact, the number of suicides among Latinos is growing. So it is an area that we need to really kind of look at real close. So I wanted to make sure that I emphasize that our program also talks about the mentally ill as well as substance abuse.

Let me also briefly talk about another disease which is heart disease. Heart disease claims the lives of 30 percent of, more than 107,000, Hispanic Americans who die each year, 107,000, 30 percent are Hispanics. Among Mexican American adults, about 29 percent of men and 27 percent of women have cardiovascular diseases. Among those with high blood pressure, Mexican Americans are much less likely than non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks to be aware of it and be treated. So not only do they have high blood pressure, but a large number of them are not even aware of the problem, and they feel okay or think they feel okay and they continue to act in the way

they do, and so they are unable to get it treated.

It becomes real important that we provide the preventive care that is needed, to provide the access to those services that are important.

So I wanted to emphasize those specific programs that we have and indicate the importance of that.

Let me also take this opportunity to also talk briefly about the prescription drug coverage. For access to health care, we know at one time, when both Medicaid and Medicare were established, we could have argued, well, prescriptions were maybe not that important at that time. Although for our indigent, we have provided access to prescription drug coverage, but we have not done that for Medicare, and I know that the President has come up with a proposal on Medicare for prescription drugs, but we also know that that proposal is inadequate, and everyone knows it and everyone recognizes that.

It is a proposal that is just out there that is a facade, that does not really address the needs of our seniors that are suffering from Medicare.

For Hispanics, most of our Hispanic Americans that find themselves in their twilight years, the majority only have Social Security and nothing else and find themselves only with Medicare and no Medicare-Plus or any other, and so it becomes real important that we start to begin to look at a prescription drug plan that helps to address the needs of our seniors and our seniors are in need.

Our seniors are having a great deal of difficulty, and every time I go to a senior citizen center, every time I am at church, people will approach me about the importance of prescription drugs and the importance of making it accessible to our seniors.

The ironical thing about it is, once again, here we have a country that has come up with some beautiful health care programs, some beautiful responses to some of our diseases; yet our people do not have access to them and they are not affordable.

So I would ask what good does it do to have all the information, all the good prescriptions that are out there to address the needs of some of our problems when people do not have access to them, and they are not affordable?

□ 2215

So there is a real need for us to reach out to those seniors and make that accessible.

The importance of the prescription drugs to our seniors is key. We know that that is one of the main ways of addressing the needs of our seniors. We know that that is one of the few ways that they can deal with their problems. So it becomes important that we come up with a program that addresses the need of prescription drug coverage for our seniors, and we know that the President's proposal is not adequate.

The Bush budget basically sacrifices the health of our Nation to provide tax

cuts for the wealthiest 1 percent. The Bush budget fails to adequately address the problems of the 41 million Americans that find themselves uninsured. Nearly 25 percent of all uninsured are children. Even 25 percent of the moderate-income families cannot afford health insurance. And eight out of 10 uninsured Americans are working individuals. We have to keep that in mind. These are people that are trying to make ends meet. These are people trying to work to go after that American dream, yet finding themselves without health insurance, unable to provide the resources when they do find themselves in need of medications.

I wanted to stress one more time that in the area of health care for our seniors we find ourselves in the Congress and in the administration with an unwillingness to respond to a program that addresses their needs. We ought to recognize that the private sector has even indicated that they cannot make a profit from our seniors, Mr. Speaker. We know that they spend a little bit over \$1,000 on prescriptions, and we know that the private sector has a rough time. The only ones they can make a profit on are those healthy seniors that find themselves in a situation where they are not that sick. But as soon as they do get sick, they are not good for our insurance companies because they cannot make a profit.

And that is fine, Mr. Speaker. Insurance companies are there as a for-profit operation. They are there to make a profit. So we should not expect them to provide access to our seniors. But it is the responsibility of the government to provide for its most vulnerable. These individuals have been there for us in the past. These individuals have worked all their lives. Now it is our obligation and our responsibility to provide for access to that health care.

In the same dialogue, when we talk about health care, I wanted to take this opportunity to also talk about our veterans at a time when our veterans are growing in numbers. With a lot of the World War II veterans, the Korean veterans, as well as the Vietnam veterans reaching that age, the demographics show there are a large number of veterans; and that number is increasing. So it is important for us to step up to the plate.

Yes, we have provided some minimal increases throughout the years, but it is not sufficient. So I wanted to take this opportunity, because of the fact that we do have our soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan and Colombia, but more so in Iraq, to just express that our thoughts and our prayers go out to all our soldiers that are out there, and we wish for their quick and safe return. We know that we are going to be victorious. We know we are going to be able to make that happen. We want that to occur as quickly as possible, and we are going to try to provide them with whatever resources they need. But we must also honor our veterans services. We honor them by en-

suring that they have access to quality benefits and services once they come home, and that is important.

With our troops in the field, and, sadly, with many Americans already experiencing the war's devastating effect, it is shameful that this House passed a budget resolution cutting \$15 billion from veterans disability compensation programs and \$9.7 billion from veterans health care at the same time, Mr. Speaker, that our soldiers began Operation Iraqi Freedom. It is clear that this proposal will have a devastating effect on the VA health care and benefits program, and it would serve as a further insult to millions of veterans already facing reductions in their health care, in their compensation, in their pensions and education benefits.

The administration's budget was already inadequate to meet the health care needs of our veterans, and now the House Republicans have gone further and cut \$844 million above the President's request for veterans health care next year. Not only was the President's budget inadequate, but the House chose to go beyond that and cut even further. The proposal, which was approximately \$1.3 billion above the 2003 appropriations, would not even cover the inflationary impact and anticipated salary increases for the VA health care workers.

Mr. Speaker, the budget relies on unrealistic management efficiencies and increased copayments. Despite the fact that there are arguments that there was money added, it is based on certain management efficiencies that they are going to be able to achieve. So it is not even real dollars. It is based on increasing copayments for our veterans and a new annual enrollment tax on certain veterans using the VA health care system and other inefficiencies, such as eliminating 5,000 VA nursing home vets. Mr. Speaker, that is the bill that we voted out, one that would cut and eliminate 5,000 nursing home beds.

The budget resolution also calls for cutting \$15 billion over 10 years. That is \$463 million just in 2004 alone in the VA mandatory spending under the guise of eliminating fraud, waste and abuse. Well, 90 percent of the spending for the VA health entitlements is paid out of monthly payments to disabled veterans and their survivors. I personally do not consider payments to war disabled veterans, pensions for the poorest disabled veterans, and the GI bill benefits for the soldiers returning from Afghanistan to be fraud, waste or abuse.

I recently joined my colleagues on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, led by our Republican colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), in a bipartisan recommendation to the Committee on the Budget, which would have added \$3 billion. So I want to thank Chairman SMITH for his sincere effort at trying to do that, just to add for next year, for veterans discretionary programs, including med-

ical care and research, construction, and programs that fund the administrative cost of other important benefits such as compensation, pension and education programs.

I urge all my colleagues to do the right thing as we move forward and to look at this veterans budget and be able to do the right thing.

In conclusion, as I talk about the veterans program, we also had a study that was done by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Secretary Principi, who I hold in great esteem; and this particular study was called the "Report of the Preparedness Review Working Group to the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs." This report basically talks about some of the problems that we are encountering and the need to look at how we begin to prepare ourselves in case of a major problem.

Since the 9-11 attacks, the Department of Veterans Affairs has been forced to address issues that it never received funding to undertake. The VA continues to serve as a backup provider for the Department of Defense in times of war, and it is also part of the National Disaster Medical System. It is responsible for several roles within the Federal response plan, including providing assistance with procurement, assisting in the management of the national stockpile of anecdotes, which is key and important, and other pharmaceutical and information management technologies that support emergency medical care to veterans as well as active duty military and civilians.

In order to fund such activities, Mr. Speaker, funds are currently being diverted from the VA patient care system. I had an opportunity to provide an amendment to the supplemental last Thursday, the supplemental for \$77 billion. Two billion dollars of that is going for health care for the Iraqis; and I asked that of those \$2 billion for the Iraqis that we look at \$90 million, of which \$70 million was going to be used to help pay for the cost that has already been incurred by the VA since 9-11. That was just \$70 million, but I was not able to do that. The other \$20 million was to begin to start off a piece of legislation that I helped author, that we passed but has not been funded, to establish four health centers throughout the country that will be able to respond for homeland defense in the area of health.

Right now, after the study, the emergency preparedness budget that was sent recommended \$248 million that they need now, and those dollars are not there. And in fact, we are taking \$122 million away from existing services to try to do this. That is taking away from our veterans that need the service now that are reaching that age where they need us the most. In order to fund such activities, funds are currently being diverted. And we have to

stop that. We have to be able to provide the resources for homeland defense, to be able to get the pharmaceutical stockpiles that are needed for a national emergency.

Our health care system, the VA, is one of the best in the country. It covers every region in the United States. And so there is a real need for us to provide them with the resources for the stockpile for pharmaceuticals that they need for antidotes and other things. They need not only the pharmaceuticals but they also need the training. Our personnel need the training. They need the resources to make that happen.

Every time we go code orange or whatever the code might be, there are certain levels where they need a police force to fortify. They need security personnel that go on overtime, not to mention the fact that because we have gone into war we find ourselves in a situation where a lot of our nurses and a lot of our doctors, a lot of our health professionals are not only working for the VA but are in the military. So we are finding a great deal of difficulty in filling those slots, and to the point that they are looking at contracting out some of the services. That is why those resources are needed.

In addition, in order to activate those four critically needed bioterrorist centers that would help us, we needed that \$20 million. The VA's many areas of expertise on such diverse topics as biomedical research, post-traumatic stress disorders, war-related illnesses, as well as environmental hazards, including both treatment of environmental exposures such as Agent Orange, ionizing radiation, as well as Gulf War illnesses, make it poised to make significant contributions to detect and diagnose and treat a lot of our soldiers as well as our constituency if we ever have to. But they need the resources in order to make that happen.

So I would appeal to the Members and to the Republicans to reassess the budget of the VA. Now, I know they will argue, and the average constituent out there will hear, no, we just added \$122 million. They do not mention that

the \$122 million came from existing services. They are coming from the services that are being provided for our veterans. And right now is when our veterans, the numbers and the demographics are growing. This is when we need them the most.

So I wanted to take this opportunity tonight to talk about health care, since this month is Health Care Month, and I wanted to take an opportunity to mention our veterans.

□ 2230

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me say that our prayers and thoughts are with our soldiers. We pray for their swift and quick return back to their loved ones.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. STUPAK (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and April 8 on account of a funeral in the district.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal family matters.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEK of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TANCREDO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RAMSTAD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NORWOOD, for 5 minutes, April 8.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, April 8.

Mr. TANCREDO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, April 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 273. An act to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of land owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 302. An act to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, to restore and extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 426. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain parcels of land acquired for the Blunt Reservoir and Pierre Canal features of the initial stage of the Oahe Unit, James Division, South Dakota, to the Commission of Schools and Public Lands and the department of Game, Fish, and Parks of the State of South Dakota for the purpose of mitigating lost wildlife habitat, on the condition that the current preferential lease-holders shall have an option to purchase the parcels from the Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 8, 2003, at 10:30 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for speaker-authorized official travel during the first quarter of 2003, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, and for miscellaneous groups in connection with official foreign travel during the calendar year 2002 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO POLAND, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, ITALY, AND PORTUGAL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 1 AND DEC. 12, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. J. Dennis Hastert	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard W. Pombo	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. Rob Portman	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. Frank D. Lucas	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard Burr	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. Vito Fosella	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. Grace F. Napolitano	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Scott Palmer	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Sam Lancaster	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO POLAND, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, ITALY, AND PORTUGAL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 1 AND DEC. 12, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John Feehery	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Bill Hughes	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Chris Walker	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Christy Surprenant	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Bill Livingood	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Shanti Ochs	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Martha Morrison	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Steve Rusnak	12/2	12/4	Poland		372.00		(3)				
Hon. J. Dennis Hastert	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. Richard W. Pombo	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. Rob Portman	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. Ken Lucas	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. Richard Burr	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. Vito Fossella	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. Grace F. Napolitano	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Scott Palmer	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Sam Lancaster	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
John Feehery	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Bill Hughes	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Chris Walker	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Christy Surprenant	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Bill Livingood	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Shanti Ochs	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Martha Morrison	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Steve Rusnak	12/4	12/6	Luxembourg				(3)				
Hon. J. Dennis Hastert	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard W. Pombo	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Hon. Rob Portman	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Hon. Ken Lucas	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard Burr	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Hon. Vito Fossella	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Hon. Grace F. Napolitano	12/6	12/7	Malta	93.02	222.00		(3)				
Scott Palmer	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Sam Lancaster	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
John Feehery	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Bill Hughes	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Chris Walker	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Christy Surprenant	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Bill Livingood	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Shanti Ochs	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Martha Morrison	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Steve Rusnak	12/6	12/7	Malta	72.07	172.00		(3)				
Hon. J. Dennis Hastert	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard W. Pombo	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. Rob Portman	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. Frank D. Lucas	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard Burr	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. Vito Fossella	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. Grace F. Napolitano	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Scott Palmer	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Sam Lancaster	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
John Feehery	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Bill Hughes	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Chris Walker	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Christy Surprenant	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Bill Livingood	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Shanti Ochs	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Martha Morrison	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Steve Rusnak	12/7	12/10	Italy	1,249.25	1,248.00		(3)				
Hon. J. Dennis Hastert	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard W. Pombo	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40			(3)				
Hon. Rob Portman ⁴											
Hon. Frank D. Lucas	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Hon. Richard Burr	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Hon. Vito Fossella	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00	1,706.34					
Hon. Grace F. Napolitano	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Scott Palmer	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Sam Lancaster	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
John Feehery	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Bill Hughes	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Chris Walker	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Christy Surprenant	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Bill Livingood	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Shanti Ochs	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Martha Maminson	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Steve Rusnak	12/10	12/11	Portugal	421.40	430.00		(3)				
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.⁴ Departed from Rome.

J. DENNIS HASTERT, Speaker of the House, Feb. 1, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 10 AND JAN. 17, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Amory Houghton, Jr.	1/12	1/17	Malaysia	3,401.00	895.00		7,005.25				7,900.25
Hon. Darrel E. Issa	1/13	1/16	Malaysia	2,720.80	716.00		5,052.24				5,768.24
Robert W. Van Wicklin	1/12	1/17	Malaysia	3,401.00	895.00		7,350.75				8,245.75
Erica M. Ferri	1/12	1/17	Malaysia	3,401.00	895.00		7,350.75				8,245.75
Committee total					3,401.00		26,758.99				30,159.99

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

_____, Feb. 4, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CHINA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 10 AND JAN. 20, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Donald Manzullo	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Judy Biggert	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Joseph Crowley	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Earl Blumenauer	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Leonard Boswell	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Ruben Hinojosa	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Ken Lucas	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Bill Pascrell, Jr.	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Bernice Sanders	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Jan Schakowsky	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Hon. Charles Stenholm	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
J. Matthew Szymanski	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Ian Deason	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Katherine Kless	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Jennifer Osika	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Peter Yeo	1/12	1/19	China		1,773.00		³ 273.00				2,046.00
Committee total					31,914.00		4,914.00				36,828.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Jan. 12, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 12 AND JAN. 16, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Doug Bereuter	1/14	1/16	Belgium		618.00		3,214.31				3,832.31
Carol Lawrence	1/13	1/16	Belgium		927.00		5,682.12				6,610.12
Committee total					1,545.00		8,897.43				10,442.43

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DOUG BEREUTER, Mar. 6, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO KYRGYSTAN, UZBEKISTAN, KUWAIT, AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 13 AND FEB. 18, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mac Collins	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Hon. Terry Everett	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Hon. William J. Pascrell	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Hon. Michael Capuano	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Chester C. (Bo) Bryant	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Brant Bassett	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Marcell Lettre	2/13	2/14	Kyrgystan		233.00		(³)				
Hon. Mac Collins	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		(⁴)		(³)				
Hon. Terry Everett	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Hon. William J. Pascrell	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Hon. Michael Capuano	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Chester C. (Bo) Bryant	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Brant Bassett	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Marcel Lettre	2/14	2/15	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				
Hon. Mac Collins	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Hon. Terry Everett	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Hon. William J. Pascrell	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Hon. Michael Capuano	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Chester C. (Bo) Bryant	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Brant Bassett	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Marcell Lettre	2/15	2/16	Kuwait		385.00		(³)				
Hon. Mac Collins	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Hon. Terry Everett	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Hon. William J. Pascrell	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Hon. Michael Capuano	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Chester C. (Bo) Bryant	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Brant Bassett	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Marcel Lettre	2/16	2/17	Germany		322.00		(³)				
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.⁴ Denied per diem.

MAC COLLINS, Mar. 18, 2003.

April 7, 2003

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H2859

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LONDON, BRUSSELS, AND MADRID, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 14 AND FEB. 23, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	2/15	2/18	England	739.00	1,197.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,197.00
.....	2/18	2/20	Belgium	1,418.63	1,532.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,532.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Spain	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. Rick Boucher, M.C.	2/15	2/18	England	739.00	1,197.00	.....	5,613.04	.....	.....	.....	5,613.04
.....	2/18	2/20	Belgium	1,418.63	1,532.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,197.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Spain	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,532.00
Shelley Husband	2/15	2/18	England	739.00	1,197.00	.....	5,613.04	.....	.....	.....	5,613.04
.....	2/18	2/20	Belgium	1,418.63	1,532.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,197.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Spain	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,532.00
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,187.00	.....	16,839.12	.....	.....	.....	25,026.12

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Expenditure in Euro currency.

BOB GOODLATTE, Mar. 25, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO IRELAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, AND UNITED KINGDOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 15 AND FEB. 21, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. James T. Walsh	2/15	2/19	Ireland/Northern Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	55.95	.....	.....	.....	1,571.95
.....	2/19	2/21	United Kingdom .....	.....	798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.00
Hon. Tim Holden	2/15	2/19	Ireland/Northern Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	55.95	.....	.....	.....	1,571.95
.....	2/19	2/21	United Kingdom .....	.....	798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.00
Hon. Carolyn McCarthy	2/15	2/19	Ireland/Northern Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	55.95	.....	.....	.....	1,571.95
.....	2/19	2/21	United Kingdom .....	.....	798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.00
Hon. Jack Quinn	2/15	2/19	Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	3,458.46	.....	.....	.....	4,974.46
John Mackey	2/15	2/19	Ireland/Northern Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	55.95	.....	.....	.....	1,571.95
.....	2/19	2/21	United Kingdom .....	.....	798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.00
John Feehery	2/15	2/19	Ireland/Northern Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	55.95	.....	.....	.....	1,571.95
.....	2/19	2/21	United Kingdom .....	.....	798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.00
Kristin Calabrese	2/15	2/19	Ireland/Northern Ireland .....	.....	1,516.00	.....	55.95	.....	.....	.....	1,571.95
.....	2/19	2/21	United Kingdom .....	.....	798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798.00
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,400.00	.....	3,794.16	.....	.....	.....	19,194.16

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES T. WALSH, Mar. 20, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, FRANCE, TURKEY, SLOVAKIA, AND UNITED KINGDOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 15 AND FEB. 24, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Doug Bereuter	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/21	Slovakia .....	.....	230.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230.00
.....	2/21	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	912.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	912.00
Hon. Joel Hefley	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Hon. John Tanner	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Hon. Paul Gillmor	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Hon. Scott McInnis	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Hon. Nick Lampson	2/19	2/20	France .....	.....	763.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Hon. Dennis Moore	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	4,040.90
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Susan Olson	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	304.00
Virginia Johnson	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00
.....	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom .....	.....	304.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304.00
John Lis	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966.00
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
Kay King	2/15	2/18	Belgium .....	.....	966.00	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	3,061.95
.....	2/18	2/20	France .....	.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.00
.....	2/20	2/23	Turkey .....	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, FRANCE, TURKEY, SLOVAKIA, AND UNITED KINGDOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 15 AND FEB. 24, 2003—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Alicia O'Donnell	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom		304.00		(³)				304.00
	2/15	2/18	Belgium		966.00						966.00
	2/18	2/20	France		860.00						860.00
	2/20	2/23	Turkey		840.00						840.00
Jo Weber	2/23	2/24	United Kingdom		304.00						304.00
	2/15	2/18	Belgium		966.00						966.00
	2/18	2/20	France		860.00						860.00
	2/20	2/23	Turkey		840.00						840.00
Committee total					36,401.00		7,102.85				43,503.85

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.⁴ Military air transportation +4,040.90.⁵ Military air transportation +3,061.96.

DOUG BEREUTER, Mar. 12, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. FRANK R. WOLF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 29, 2002 AND JAN. 4, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Frank R. Wolf		12/29	United States				6,981.81				6,981.81
	12/31	12/31	Eritrea		184.00						184.00
	12/31	1/3	Ethiopia		840.00		235.00				1,075.00
		1/4	United States								
Committee total					1,024.00		7,216.81				8,240.81

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

FRANK R. WOLF, Feb. 3, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. DANIEL SCANDLING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 29, 2002 AND JAN. 4, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Daniel Scandling		12/29	United States				6,981.81				6,981.81
	12/31	12/31	Eritrea		184.00						184.00
	12/31	1/3	Ethiopia		840.00		235.00				1,075.00
		1/4	United States								
Committee total					1,024.00		7,216.81				8,240.81

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANIEL SCANDLING, Feb. 3, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KIRK D. BOYLE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 16 AND FEB. 24, 2003

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kirk D. Boyle	2/17	2/19	Austria		214.00						528.00
	2/19	2/21	Croatia		191.00				50.00		482.00
	2/21	2/24	Germany		272.00				50.00		916.00
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KIRK D. BOYLE, Mar. 10, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 19, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim Kolbe	5/16	5/19	Mexico		345.65		(³)				345.65
Hon. David Dreier	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(³)				252.72
Hon. Charles Stenholm	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44
Hon. Joe Barton	5/16	5/19	Mexico		168.48		888.02				1,056.50
Hon. Chris Cannon	5/16	5/19	Mexico		168.48		(³)				168.96
Hon. Tom Tancredo	5/16	5/19	Mexico		186.96		(³)				186.96
Hon. Howard Berman	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44
Hon. Calvin Dooley	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44
Hon. Ed Pastor	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44
Hon. Bob Filner	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(³)				252.72
Hon. Lucille Roybal-Allard	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44
Hon. Tom Udall	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(³)				280.44

April 7, 2003

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H2861

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 19, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Fran McNaught	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Patrick Baugh	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Caleb McCarr	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Jim Farr	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Linda Solomon	4/16	4/20	Mexico		331.01		638.91		87.55		1,057.47
Linda Solomon	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Paul Oostburg Sanz	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Brad Smith	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Jean Carroll	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Delegation expenses:											
Representational									6,253.70		6,253.70
Interpreters									3,120.00		3,120.00
Miscellaneous									40.00		40.00
Payment to Treasury of accrued interest									1,602.86		1,602.86
Committee total					5,690.86		1,526.93		11,104.11		18,321.90

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

JIM KOLBE, Mar. 25, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, CANADA-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 20, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Amo Houghton	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. John LaFalce	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Liberty Dunn	5/14	5/20	United States		1,554.00		295.00				1,849.00
Hon. Phil English	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. Benjamin Gilman	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. Don Manzullo	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. Dan Miller	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Frank Record	5/16	5/19	United States		1,036.00		110.50				1,146.00
Hon. Clay Shaw	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. Mark Souder	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. Cliff Stearns	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Bob Van Wicklin	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. Louise Slaughter	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Hon. William Lipinski	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Ms. Jessie Shepard	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Dr. John Eishold	5/16	5/20	United States		1,036.00		(3)				1,036.00
Delegation expenses:											
Miscellaneous									209.30		209.30
Representational									39,485.99		39,485.99
Payment of Interest Accrued									502.59		502.59
Committee total					17,094.00		405.50		40,197.88		57,697.38

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

AMO HOUGHTON, Mar. 3, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRANSATLANTIC LEGISLATORS' DIALOGUE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Delegation Expenses:											
Representational									85,855.11		85,855.11
Miscellaneous									2,591.48		2,591.48
Translation									10,500.00		10,500.00
Travel									1,705.00		1,705.00
Lodging									28,968.60		28,968.60
Committee total									129,620.19		129,620.19

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HENRY J. HYDE.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Doug Bereuter	2/21	2/25	USA				641.00				641.00
	10/4	10/7	Belgium				5,682.15				5,682.16
Robin Evans		2/21	France				³ 2,866.16				2,866.16
Susan Olson	2/21	2/25	USA				576.50				576.50
	5/23		Bulgaria				³ 2,910.59				³ 2,910.59
	10/4	10/7	Belgium				5,682.15				5,682.15
Hon. Ralph Regula		11/8	Canada				³ 605.25				605.25
Josephine Weber		2/22	France				³ 2,866.16				2,866.16
	5/23		Bulgaria				³ 2,910.59				2,910.59

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Lodging and Miscellaneous									2,008.84		2,008.84
Delegation Expenses:											2,866.16
Representational functions									20,690.09		20,690.09
Miscellaneous									4,667.78		4,667.78
Committee total							24,740.55		27,366.71		52,107.27

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ One-way airline tickets.

DOUG BEREUTER, Mar. 12, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, BRITISH AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Delegation Expense:											
Representational									14,812.11		
Travel									12,916.50		
Lodging									829.40		
Miscellaneous									125.37		
Payment to Treasury of accrued interest									2,615.68		
Committee total									31,299.06		

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

—————, Mar. 12, 2003.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1674. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Capital Adequacy—ABS and MBS Investments (RIN: 3052-AC14) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1675. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the intention to reallocate funds previously transferred from the Emergency Response Fund; (H. Doc. No. 108—61); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1676. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the quarter ending December 2002, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1677. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on the effectiveness of voting assistance programs, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1566 Public Law 107—107, section 1602; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1678. A letter from the Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Public Disclosure of Financial and Other Information (RIN: 2550-AA25) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1679. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Radiation Exposure Reports: Labeling Personal Information (RIN: 3150-AH07) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1680. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Kuwait [Transmittal No. DTC 041-03], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1681. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Greece [Transmittal No. DTC 007-03], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1682. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to the United Kingdom [Transmittal No. DTC 014-03], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1683. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to France, United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Spain [Transmittal No. DTC 008-03], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1684. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Greece [Transmittal No. DTC 006-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1685. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2002," pursuant to 22 U.S.C.

2151n(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

1686. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to Section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

1687. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Seven Bexar County, Texas, Invertebrate Species (RIN: 1018-A147) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1688. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; Correction [Docket No. 030124019-3040-02; I.D. 010703B] (RIN: 0648-AQ67) received April 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1689. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/processor Vessels Using Hook-and-line Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 021212307-3037-3037-02; I.D. 031303B] received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1690. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Taunton River, MA [CGD01-03-011] received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1691. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone: Protection of Tank Ships, Puget Sound, WA

[CGD13-02-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00 [Formerly 2115-AA97]) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1692. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security and Safety Zone: Protection of Large Passenger Vessels, Puget Sound, WA [CGD13-03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1693. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Procedures for the Handling of Discrimination Complaints under Section 519 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (RIN: 1218-AB99) received April 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1694. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (RIN: 3067-AD21) received April 3, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

1695. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Board of Veterans' Appeals: Rules of Practice—Appeal Withdrawal (RIN: 2900-AK71) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1696. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Workforce Security, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Treatment of Retirement Pay—Employee Contributions—received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1697. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Taxation of fringe benefits (Rev. Rul. 2002-25) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1698. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Diesel Fuel: Blended Taxable Fuel [TD 9051] (RIN: 1545-AX97) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1699. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claim for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2003-27) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1700. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Grants to individuals (Rev. Rul. 2003-32) received April 2, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1701. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's results of an audit conducted in response to a report entitled, "Annual Report on Transfers of Militarily Sensitive Technology to Countries and Entities of Concern"; jointly to the Committees on International Relations, Armed Services, and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1036. A bill to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; with an amendment (Rept. 108-59). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on International Relations. H.R. 1298. A bill to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-60). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BOEHLETT, Mr. POMBO, and Mr. OXLEY):

H.R. 6. A bill to enhance energy conservation and research and development, to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Resources, Education and the Workforce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas:

H.R. 1644 A bill to enhance energy conservation and research and development, to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Resources, Education and the Workforce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 1645 A bill to establish a research, development, and demonstration program in genetics, protein science, and computational biology of microbes and plants to support the energy and environmental mission of the Department of Energy; to the Committee on Science.

By Ms. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 1646 A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to modify the State exemption provisions for advancement of time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

H.R. 1647 A bill to assist in the conservation of cranes by supporting and providing, through projects of persons and organizations with expertise in crane conservation, financial resources for the conservation programs of countries the activities of which directly or indirectly affect cranes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 1648 A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain water distribution systems of the Cachuma Project, California, to the Carpinteria Valley Water District and the Montecito Water District; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 1649 A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Social Security

Act to clarify rules for determining whether certain agent-drivers and commission-drivers are employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 1650 A bill to ensure regulatory equity between and among all dairy farmers and handlers, including producers also acting as handlers, for sales of packaged fluid milk into certain non-federally regulated milk marketing areas from federally regulated areas and to apply minimum milk price requirements to certain handlers of Class I milk products in the Arizona-Las Vegas marketing area under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RADANOVICH (for himself, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. DOOLEY of California):

H.R. 1651. A bill to provide for the exchange of land within the Sierra National Forest, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HOYER, Mr. STARK, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio):

H.R. 1652. A bill to provide extended unemployment benefits to displaced workers, and to make other improvements in the unemployment insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. GOODE):

H.R. 1653. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the effective date for paid-up coverage under the military Survivor Benefit Plan from October 1, 2008, to October 1, 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

H.R. 1654. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to require congressional approval of proposed rules considered by the Congress to be significant rules; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STRICKLAND:

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services under part B of the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. KING of Iowa):

H.R. 1656. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide the National Labor Relations Board with expanded statutory authority with respect to employees and labor organizations engaged in or encouraging violent and other potentially injurious conduct; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LEE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MALONEY,

Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mrs. CAPPS):
H.R. 1657. A bill to provide funding for programs at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences regarding breast cancer in younger women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEY (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H. Con. Res. 138. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. NEY (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H. Con. Res. 139. Concurrent resolution authorizing printing of the brochures entitled "How Our Laws Are Made" and "Our American Government", the publication entitled "Our Flag", the document-sized, annotated version of the United States Constitution, and the pocket version of the United States Constitution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H. Con. Res. 140. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the awareness of and treatment for kidney disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. PALLONE):

H. Res. 179. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the systematic human rights violations in Cuba committed by the Castro Regime, calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners, and supporting respect for basic human rights and free elections in Cuba; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. STRICKLAND (for himself, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 180. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week" and honoring the service of correctional officers and employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. POMBO introduced a bill (H.R. 1658) to amend the Railroad Right-of-Way Conveyance Validation Act to validate additional conveyances of certain lands in the State of California that form part of the right-of-way granted by the United States to facilitate the construction of the transcontinental railway, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Resources.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 33: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. REYES, and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 34: Mr. TIERNEY and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.

H.R. 44: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 49: Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 97: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MICA, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 100: Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 119: Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 133: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 140: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 173: Mr. DOYLE and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 198: Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H.R. 199: Mr. FOLEY.

H.R. 205: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 218: Mr. HEFLEY and Mr. OSE.

H.R. 235: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. COLE, and Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 284: Mr. WALSH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. FORD, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 300: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H.R. 331: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 391: Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 466: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 504: Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 527: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 528: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 531: Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 532: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 577: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 584: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 627: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 648: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 685: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 693: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 781: Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 791: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. BAKER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. DUNN, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. GORDON, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 800: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 806: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 813: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 816: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 844: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 876: Mr. EHLERS Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 886: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 898: Mr. GILCHREST and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 953: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. REYES, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 972: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 979: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 996: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 997: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. GRAVES.

H.R. 1038: Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 1040: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1049: Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 1052: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 1072: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1084: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 1101: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 1105: Mr. WYNN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1119: Mr. CARTER, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 1136: Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 1137: Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1157: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1221: Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1225: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1231: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 1309: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 1321: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 1322: Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 1348: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 1375: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. NEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. HART, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. SANDLIN.

H.R. 1409: Mr. BISHOP of Utah

H.R. 1415: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. McHUGH.

H.R. 1429: Mr. HOLT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. SOLIS, and Ms. DELAURIO.

H.R. 1442: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Ms. HART.

H.R. 1478: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1519: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 1577: Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 1585: Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 1633: Mr. BECERRA.

H.J. Res. 4: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. KOLBE.

H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. FOLEY.

H. Con. Res. 78: Mr. DELAHUNT.

H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Con. Res. 86: Mr. HOLT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ROYBAL-AL-LARD, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. RYUN of Kansas.

H. Con. Res. 103: Mr. CALVERT.

H. Con. Res. 115: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FROST, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. OWENS.

H. Con. Res. 119: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. WEXLER.

H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. FROST, Mr. FARR, and Mr. POMEROY.

H. Res. 72: Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Res. 127: Mr. MCCOTTER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 660: Mr. BACA.



United States
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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 2003

No. 55

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today's prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Rev. Campbell Gillon, pastor emeritus of Georgetown Presbyterian Church in Washington, DC.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, well do we know that truth is the first casualty of war, yet through every sandstorm of spin or lie these truths stand—the dead are mourned, and we mourn them; the bereaved and suffering are prayed for and aided, and we pray for them; the motives of each side are clearly revealed either through their methods of atrocity and fear or in their actions of civilian-sparing strikes and humanitarian help.

O God of truth, hear our prayer. We live in a world where moral confusion is encouraged by some who wave the wishful wand of relativism and behold, nothing is truth or lie, good or evil. Thus is swallowed the tempter's ancient bait to be "as gods"—setting rules that suit, obliterating those that don't, reducing all to a mere matter of opinion.

Thy word, O God, is still truth not opinion. Those who delight in thy law, as the first Psalm tells us, flourish like a fruitful tree. Their way is known to Thee. The evil are not so. Their path peters out.

Teach us, O Lord, that Thy very nature is the truth of things. Before Thee no lie can last. Show us that the proof of truth is its ultimate consequences in rejoicing, not regret; in the spirit's freedom, not in self-forged chains; in vision, not venality; in a purpose that enlarges life, not in soul-destroying cynicism.

O God, grant grace to this great Nation as it strives in a noble cause to bring liberty and may we all be blessed

with desire for such truth as makes and keeps us free indeed. Let the lodestar of Truth be the beacon to guide these Senators on their paths of decision, as individually they get their daily bearings, and collectively think and act in good faith for the benefit of this people and the world. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUNUNU). The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today the Senate will be in a period for morning business until the hour of 5 p.m. As we have done previously, the first hour of today's morning business will be devoted to expressions in support of our Armed Forces personnel in Iraq. At 5 p.m. today, the Senate will proceed to the first rollcall vote of the week. The vote will be on the confirmation of Cormac Carney to be U.S. District Judge for the Central District of California. Although this will be the 15th judge confirmed this year, I am concerned that the Senate has only acted on two circuit court nominations. There are six circuit court nominations on the calendar and 11 additional nominations in committee.

Following the scheduled 5 p.m. vote, the Senate will begin consideration of the next circuit court nomination on the calendar, the nomination of Priscilla Owen to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit. There are

Members on both sides of the aisle who will probably want to speak in relation to this nominee, and I hope some Members will be available to give their remarks this evening.

On Tuesday, in addition to the judicial nomination mentioned, the Senate is expected to consider the CARE legislation under the consent agreement reached last week. I expect the Senate would begin the bill on Tuesday and finish the remaining debate and votes on Wednesday.

This week we are still trying to reach agreements with respect to the FISA bill, the Foreign Intelligence Service Act, the bioshield bill, a POW resolution, as well as any additional nominations that can be cleared. We will also be considering the budget and supplemental conference reports this week as they become available.

This is our last legislative week prior to the April recess and all Members should be prepared for a full week as we attempt to finish a number of outstanding issues. I thank all Members in advance for their consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, before the majority leader finishes, I ask him are we going to vote on the California judge today, and then did he say he is going to go to Owen next?

Mr. FRIST. That is correct, Mr. President.

Mr. REID. The majority leader is going to move to that tonight?

Mr. FRIST. Yes, we will.

SUPPORTING OUR TROOPS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, very briefly, before turning to my colleagues, I want to recognize the commitment and sacrifice of Tennessee citizen soldiers. One thousand Tennessee National Guard troops and airmen have been deployed to participate in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Another 3,000 have been activated and await deployment. These

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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men and women leave full-time jobs and their families to serve their country and protect our liberty. I want to very directly say, thank you. They are absolutely critical to the success of our mission in Iraq. Thanks to their bravery, their boldness, their courage—and that is more than 300,000 men and women of the American military in Iraq—we will prevail.

The 101st Airborne continues to make Tennessee and the United States of America proud. In Najaf, the 101st has helped return the city to normalcy by restoring water and electricity and will very soon participate in the delivery of humanitarian aid. They have also captured a senior Iraqi intelligence officer there.

The 101st helped to secure and continues to protect Baghdad International Airport. The first American aircraft landed at the airport yesterday.

In Karbala, the 101st Airborne overwhelmed the enemy. All Iraqi troops either fled or were killed. After cheers and waves from thousands of residents, citizens tore down a 25-foot bronze statue of Saddam Hussein.

Lastly, as quoted in this morning's Washington Post, MG David Petraeus told a rifle company while awarding two Purple Hearts:

There is no greater commitment than that which is made by putting the American infantryman on the ground. You've really walked point for our Nation in this particular battle and this part of the campaign. You've performed brilliantly in countless ambiguous situations.

I close in saying thanks, thanks to those Tennessee citizen soldiers and citizen soldiers from all across the country, the National Guard troops and airmen, and thanks to all of our military personnel in Iraq and their families.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 5 p.m. Under the previous order, the time until 5 p.m. shall be equally divided between the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and the Democratic leader or their designees.

The Senator from Colorado.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise to speak under morning business that we set aside to salute our troops in Iraq. Initially, the plan that was put together by the military leadership was criticized, but today it is heralded as one of the great military strategies put

together and will probably go down in the annals of military strategy. A number of individuals throughout the country are writing comments about our troops in Iraq.

I have an article written by Rick Atkinson, Washington Post Foreign Service, Thursday, April 3, 2003. It reads:

An enthusiastic welcome for U.S. forces in Najaf turned jubilant today, as several thousand Iraqis braved sporadic firefights for what one Special Forces officer described as "the Macy's Day parade," applauding a U.S. patrol that pushed close to a religious shrine at the center of the city.

Four days after encircling Najaf, the 101st Airborne Division tightened the occupation today.

Three infantry battalions rolled through the streets, including neighborhoods around the venerated tomb of Ali, son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad.

Fourteen M1 Abrams tanks clanked up and down the southern boulevards, and another brigade of several thousand troops cinched the cordon on the north, seizing arms caches and swapping fire with elusive gunmen who are now believed to number no more than a few score.

In the midst of the fighting, a U.S. patrol approached Ali's tomb attempting to contact local clerics but were met instead by a crowd. Lt. Col. Chris Hughes, a battalion commander in the 1st Brigade, said, "We waited about an hour and a half, and the hair on the back of my neck began to stand up. The crowd got bigger and bigger, so we pulled back out. But it was like the liberation of Paris."

I state our troops have been mindful of the Iraqi culture during the push north toward Baghdad. Our soldiers have been helping guard a religious shrine in southern Iraq. The temple is called the Temple of Ziggurat and was built 4,000 years ago. Many know the site as the birthplace of Abraham. This is just one example of the way our men and women were respectful of the rich heritage of the Iraqi people and committed to helping them preserve their legacy.

I have a picture of a small Iraqi child giving a thumbs-up to our American soldiers because he recognizes the great job our men and women are doing in Iraq and recognizes the fact it is his freedom we are talking about. They are fighting not only to protect America but to provide an environment where freedom will thrive in a new Iraq.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to continue to talk a bit about the most important item before us, the issue most of us have on our minds, and that is our forces in Iraq, the efforts that are being made there and the reasons for those efforts. Certainly, at this time all of us are thinking about that.

No one has ever said that this fight would be easy. Now that our troops are

in Baghdad, we acknowledge that perhaps the toughest part of the war to disarm Saddam Hussein is likely still ahead of us. But so far Operation Iraqi Freedom certainly has been a tremendous success, and I think all of us share in pride at the actions of our men and women who are there and our leaders who have caused these actions to take place and have managed them. Our Operation Iraqi Freedom has been a tribute to the skills of the men and women in uniform and their leadership.

I spent some time this morning with a group of fourth graders. These youngsters have a pretty good idea of what is going on in Iraq and, to some extent, why we are there. Obviously, they have been talking with their parents. Obviously, they have been watching TV. But I thought it was amazing how much these young kids seemed to understand. I thought that was great.

Certainly our hearts break for every life that is lost and every soul missing on the battlefield. We thank our stars that the losses so far have been relatively light. That, of course, doesn't make it any easier for the families who have suffered the losses.

In less than 3 weeks, our aircraft have seized control of the skies. Our soldiers and marines and special forces control the bulk of the country. In less than 3 weeks, our troops are showering in Saddam's Presidential Palace in the capital city of Baghdad. In the blitz to Baghdad, our troops have taken more than 4,500 Iraqi prisoners. These prisoners are being seen by officials from the International Committee of the Red Cross to ensure they are treated within the guidelines of the Geneva Convention. Saddam has been holding American prisoners for more than 2 weeks and has yet to grant the Red Cross access to them.

Our forces have been treating the wounds of countless innocent Iraqis caught in the crossfire. Our forces delivered relief to Iraqi citizens through its southern cities, removing deadly mines that prevented ships from docking. Our troops are safeguarding their ports and their oil wells for the time being.

I think it is amazing that our military has had such an impact and has yet been able to focus it away from the civilians. Obviously, there are accidents and there are losses but relatively few. That is most difficult in this kind of situation.

Just days ago there were naysayers who said Operation Iraqi Freedom was failing. Now most of the conversation is about what we are going to do after the combat is over. It is very difficult. Imagine what these naysayers might have said on D-Day, Okinawa, Saipan, Chosin, Yorktown, Gettysburg, or a host of other battles in our history and how their commentaries might have influenced America's support in the war.

I sincerely hope—and I believe—that the American people are not as faint-hearted or impatient as some would argue. We are in the 19th day of a war.

That is pretty short. Hopefully, it will be over soon. But those who became very impatient after 5 or 6 days—certainly that was not realistic. I suppose maybe we had the notion from the gulf war that it would not last at all. I think we should be very pleased and very proud at the amount of time it has taken and the progress that has been made.

In a war, as members of our Armed Forces know well, the enemy can react differently than we predict. It is interesting some have talked about the weaknesses of the planning, that it didn't go the way it was planned. Of course it didn't. In a war things never go just the way they were planned. But the plans, obviously, have been good to be so successful. On the battlefield, of course, the enemy has a vote.

Our troops are learning on the go and adapting quickly to the changing battlefields. They are rooting out death squads that blend in with the Iraqi population in the countryside. Our troops are dealing with car bombers who kill themselves in order to harm soldiers. These suicide and homicide attacks, of course, can be indiscriminate and have the potential to kill many innocent Iraqi civilians. It is also a demonstration of how violence has changed over time. I guess things will never be the same after 11 September. Who would have imagined those things could take place. So we have a different kind of combat, even in war.

As our fight against Saddam Hussein's regime unfolds, I urge all Americans to continue to have patience and support of our Commander in Chief. Our victory is certain as is our continuing support for our troops.

This regime is corrupt. Its leaders are morally bankrupt. The savagery his death squads and car bombers are showing is not a tactic but a symptom of a dying regime in the throes of its own demise.

As we focus on the days ahead, continuing to show our firm resolve to remove this tyrant and his regime and to accomplish the goal for which we set out—and that is to disarm Saddam Hussein—I particularly wish to comment for a moment on the contribution of the National Guard in various States.

In my State, the Wyoming National Guard has certainly made a contribution of which we are all very proud. Obviously, the National Guard consists of citizen soldiers and airmen who serve our country with great pride and professionalism.

The first Federal mobilization of a Wyoming Army National Guard unit came in 1898 with the Spanish-American War. Since then, and with the creation of the Wyoming Air Guard after the Second World War, units have served and participated in a variety of different theaters. These include the Korean war, Desert Storm, Bosnia, and now of course Operation Enduring Freedom.

Currently, the Wyoming National Guard has 20 percent of its personnel

activated in vital missions throughout the world. We have the smallest population of any State in the Union, so of course our people are greatly missed—as they are in other places. Our local employers have been supportive of people who have been deployed, and we have had a good deal of deployment for a good long time, in fact. I am very proud of the men and women in my State who have answered the call to service and eagerly joined the ranks of the National Guard. People willing to join have increased in numbers since the war with Iraq has begun.

Not along ago, Brigadier General Dillon, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, said to soldiers upon deployment:

You are now on the first string and you don't ride the bench for long.

I suspect the National Guard is even more important than it has been in the past. As we get more and more technical in the regular, full-time Army and Marine Corps, when there is a call for numbers, of course, then we have to turn to the Guard and to the Reserve.

We all join in extending our thanks and gratitude to these people and to their families for doing what they are doing and doing it so well; to leave their jobs, to leave their families, to change their lives. This is a source of great pride that my State can consistently produce individuals to meet these challenges. They have done a great job. There is an article in one of our local newspapers that highlights some of these family members. I ask unanimous consent to have that printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Casper Star-Tribune, Apr. 6, 2003]

WYOMINGITES ABOARD U.S.S. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(By the Star-Tribune staff)

Petty Officer Timothy E. Roney, son of Kathy "Kitty" Ulrich of Casper and E2 Barbara Van Horn, daughter of Dennis and Sheryl Van Horn of Rock Springs, are aboard the USS Abraham Lincoln in the Persian Gulf.

Roney enlisted in the Navy eight years ago. This is his second assignment aboard the Abraham Lincoln and he has also served aboard the USS Nassau out of Virginia Beach Va.

He has had five overseas tours aboard ship, with three tours taking him to the Middle East. This journey on the USS Abraham Lincoln started in August 2002 with the Persian Gulf as the destination.

The ship was due back in port by mid-January 2003, but was called to serve again in the Persian Gulf on New Year's Day.

The Lincoln has spent the longest time at sea of any carrier since the Vietnam War.

He enlisted in Seattle and was raised primarily in Tacoma, Wash., where his parents, Kathy Ulrich and Craig Roney, were both active duty Air Force, stationed at McCord Air Force Base, Tacoma.

Roney's wife, Angela; daughter, Shaquanna, 5 and son, Bailey, 2, live in the Seattle area.

In Casper with his mother is his brother, Chris Roney

Van Horn graduated from Sheridan High School in 2002. She is the granddaughter of

Barbara Garhart of Osage and the late Donald Garhart.

SKY SOLDIER

Pfc. Bradley P. Mahrer, son of Rich and Renae Mahrer and brother of Christine Mahrer, all of Casper, is a paratrooper with the 173rd Airborne Brigade stationed in Vicenza, Italy. Sky Soldiers of the 173rd Airborne parachuted into northern Iraq under cover of darkness on March 26 to secure the Harir Airfield. This was considered one of the largest and more complex airborne operations in history.

He graduated from Kelly Walsh High School in 2001 and attended the University of Wyoming for one year.

He graduated from basic training in October 2002 and went to airborne training, where he earned his jump wings, all at Fort Benning Ga.

MOVING TOWARD BAGHDAD

Lance Cpl. Kyle Lamb, Weapons Company 1st Battalion, 7th Marines (81's), is now in Iraq, probably moving toward Baghdad, according to his family. He graduated from Cody High School in May 2000 and joined the United States Marine Corps on Sept. 6, 2000. He graduated from boot camp at Camp Pendleton, Calif., on Dec. 9, 2000, and was stationed at 29 Palms, Calif.

His wife, Lacy Johnson Lamb, lives in 29 Palms but is currently in Cody with her parents, Leona and Keith Johnson, until his return.

His parents are Thomas and Donna Lamb of Cody and his brother, Anthony, is still at home. His grandfather is Allen R. Hull, also from Cody. He has a large extended family that loves him very much and is praying for his safe return.

TO QATAR

Airman 1st Class Brandon Sims was deployed March 2 from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, N.C., to Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar.

He is with the 379 Equipment Maintenance Expeditionary Group, where he is a munitions systems specialist.

He graduated from Torrington High School in 1998 and joined the Air Force in April 2002. He is the son of David and Melinda Sims of Torrington.

MUSTANG MARINE

Pfc. Shane Stuhlmiller, son of Mark and Marcia Stuhlmiller of Casper, is with the 2nd Marine Division, 6th Marines in Iraq. His permanent duty station is Camp Lejeune, N.C.

He graduated from Natrona County High School in May 2002.

SERVICE SUPPORT

Pfc. Abraham Henneman was deployed to Iraq from Camp Pendleton, Calif., with the 1st Force Service Support Group, 7th Engineer Support Battalion, the support group for the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force.

He is the son of Dave and Kristy Henneman of Casper.

He graduated from Campbell County High School in Gillette in 2000.

7TH MARINES

Cpl. R.J. Matthews, RCT 7, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines H&S MT was deployed to Kuwait from 29 Palms, Calif., in January. He graduated from Torrington High School with the class of 1998 and entered the Marines under a delayed entrance program.

He married his classmate, Candice Lira Matthews, who is currently living in 29 Palms. His father, James Matthews and grandparents, Harold Matthews, Jean Clutter and Dean Clutter, all reside in Torrington.

MILITARY POLICE

Lance Cpl. Christal A. Powell, daughter of Catherine Holton of Casper and the mother

of Cody Hall, also of Casper, serves in the Provost Marshal's Office, Military Police, Headquarters Service Battalion, Bravo Company, Okinawa, Japan.

She is a 1992 graduate of Natrona County High School and a graduate of Casper College with a degree in criminal justice.

1ST SUPPLY BATTALION

Lance Cpl. Rosanna J. Potter, daughter of Alan and Mona Potter and sister of Amanda and John Potter of Casper, is part of the 1st FSSG, 1st Supply Battalion/Ammo Company. She was deployed to Kuwait in January and is currently serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

She joined the Marines during her senior year at Natrona County High School. After graduation in June 2000, she left for basic training at Parris Island, S.C., where she graduated from a 12-week course. She then attended an MOS school at Red Stone Arsenal in Red Stone, Ala. From there, she was stationed at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

3RD INFANTRY

Spc. Thomas C. McMartin is a diesel mechanic with the 559 Quartermaster Battalion, 202nd 3rd Infantry Division. He was deployed from Hunter Haas Air Force Base in Savannah, Ga., to Kuwait on March 30, 2003.

He is a 2000 graduate of Hot Springs County High School in Thermopolis.

His wife is Sara M. Cavalli McMartin, also from Thermopolis.

His father and stepmother are Eugene and Ellie McMartin of Thermopolis.

His mother and stepfather are Gloria and Scott Adams of Mountain View.

His grandparents are Lillian McMartin of Rock Springs and Calvin Bluemel of Mountain View. His maternal grandmother and paternal grandfather are deceased. He has five brothers and sisters, all living in Wyoming.

GOLDEN DRAGON

John Swanson, son of Mike and Cindy Swanson of Casper, is an aviation structural mechanic in the U.S. Navy who works on F/A-18C Hornets. He is an integral member of Strike Fighter Squadron 192, the world famous Golden Dragons.

He is currently aboard the USS Kitty Hawk in the Persian Gulf.

He has been in the U.S. Navy since September 1998. He has been stationed at the Naval Air Warfare Center weapons division in California and is currently stationed in Yokosuka, Japan, the operating port for the USS Kitty Hawk.

He graduated from Natrona County High School and Casper College, where he received an associate's degree in auto mechanics.

His family is very proud of him.

CAVALRY SCOUT

Pfc. Anthony "Tony" J. Krasovich was deployed from Fort Stewart, Ga., in January with the rest of the 3rd Division to Kuwait. He is a scout with C Troop 3-7 Cavalry leading the way. He is all Wyoming, according to his dad. His current hometown is Cheyenne but he was born in Cody, graduated from Wright Junior/Senior High School in 1997 and Laramie County community College in 2001. He is the son of Jim and Marita Krasovich of Cheyenne.

TO SOUTH KOREA

Master Sgt. David W. Jones, United States Air Force 58th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, is stationed at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. He will be deployed to Osan Air Base, South Korea, in June on an HH-60G rescue helicopters.

He graduated from Glenrock High School in 1981 and entered the Air Force 1986. Prior to his assignment to New Mexico, he served at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, Japan;

Hurlburt Field, Fla.; Osan Air Base and Royal Air Force, Mildenhall, England.

His mother and stepfather, am and Butch AuFrance, live in Casper. His brother, Brad Jones and his family live in Glenrock. His wife, Crystal, and four children will remain at home in Albuquerque while he is in South Korea for one year.

GREEN RIVER MARINE

Lance Cpl. Davy J. Francis, son of David and Theresa Francis of Green River, has been deployed from Camp Pendleton, Calif., to Iraq. He graduated from Green River High School in 2001.

His grandparents are Betty Turley of Sheridan and the late Malcolm L. Turley and Harriet Francis of Buffalo and the late John Francis.

ARMY CAPTAIN

Capt. Brian Westerfield, son of Ruth and Bill Westerfield of Cheyenne, is assigned to the 1st Battalion, 27th Field Artillery, a part of the V Army Corps in Germany. His unit is currently deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He is a past commander of the ROTC Indian Battalion at Cheyenne Central High School and was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from the University of Wyoming.

He earned his jump wings at Fort Benning, Ga., in 1995.

He is married to Chandra (Hehr) Westerfield, formerly from Green River.

He is the grandson of Loraine Westerfield and Russ and Emma Donnelly of Encampment.

USS CONSTELLATION

AE3 Jeffrey Campbell, son of Jim and Mary Campbell of Casper, is assigned to VAW-116, a squadron of E2 Hawkeyes, airborne early warning aircraft. The squadron is part of Carrier Airwing 2, which is now deployed on the aircraft carrier USS Constellation.

They have been in the Persian Gulf for five months and are part of the coalition forces participating in Operation Iraqi Freedom. This is Campbell's second deployment to the Persian Gulf with the Constellation Battle Group.

He graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1999 and gets e-mail from a couple of his favorite teachers there, Susan Griffith and Dane Tanner. He says that he's the only one who gets e-mail from his high school teachers and it makes him feel great.

He joined the Navy in May 2000. After boot camp, he was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., where he went to school to become an aviation electrician.

His brother, Jim, and grandparents, Jim and Verna Campbell, also lives in Casper.

IN IRAQ

Pfc. Michael T. Jones of Casper is a member of the 1st Division, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, Weapons Company in 29 Palms, Calif. He deployed from 29 Palms in late January.

He graduated from basic training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, in August 2002. After graduation, he was stationed at Camp Pendleton for advanced weapons and infantry training, 81 mm mortars and urban assault.

He is a Casper native and graduated from Kelly Walsh High School in 2002. His father and stepmother are Mike and Geri Jones of Casper. His siblings are Jacquelyn Jones of Omaha, his stepbrother, Jason Best and step-sister, Keri Wilhelm of Casper. His grandparents are Dewey and Ellen Gerdorn and Max and Jean Jones, all of Casper.

Mr. THOMAS. All of us continue to support our troops; we continue to pray for our troops and their families and their losses. We know we will succeed and that we succeed because of the

bravery and willingness of our Armed Forces. I hope, too, that we will remember there is a relationship between "the land of the free" and "the home of the brave," and that is being demonstrated at this time.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR GUYTON

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, our State of Mississippi lost one of its finest citizens when Dr. Arthur Guyton was killed in an automobile accident on Thursday, April 3. He was a pre-eminent cardiovascular physiologist whose "Textbook of Medical Physiology" is the best known and most widely used medical school textbook in the world.

His research on hypertension and heart function was performed at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson and is the basis for the level of mankind's knowledge of these subjects today. He was a graduate of the University of Mississippi and the Harvard Medical School.

He published his textbook in 1956, which was largely a compilation of the lecture notes he used when he was teaching physiology in the early 1950s at the University of Mississippi in Oxford.

He and his wife Ruth are the parents of 10 children who are all physicians and engaged in the practice of medicine. Some are working at such leading medical centers as Duke and Johns Hopkins. Dr. Guyton's father was also a medical doctor who practiced in Oxford, MS, and was dean of the Ole Miss Medical School. No family in America is more prominent in the field of medicine.

Our thoughts and prayers are with this distinguished family. We extend to them our sincerest condolences and the thanks of a grateful nation for their continuing contributions.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the article published in the Clarion-Ledger newspaper in Jackson MS, on April 4 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLD-RENOWNED MISS. DOCTOR KILLED IN CAR CRASH

(By Thyrie Bland)

Dr. Arthur C. Guyton, a world-renowned physiologist and author of the most widely used textbook on physiology, was killed Thursday in a two-vehicle accident in Pocatonton, officials said.

Guyton's wife, Ruth, who was driving, was in critical condition Thursday night at the

University of Mississippi Medical Center, where her husband was a founding father.

The Guytons' van collided with a car driven by Marjorie Guthrie, of Yazoo City, shortly before 4 p.m. on U.S. 49 North in Hinds County, said Warren Strain, a spokesman for the state Department of Public Safety. Guthrie's condition was unavailable.

Guyton, 83 of Jackson, leaves behind 10 children—all doctors—and a legacy of research.

The modest physician's hallmark discovery was proving that blood flow is regulated by the body's billions of capillaries and not by the heart, as long thought.

"It's just a loss of a giant of the 20th century," said Dr. Wallace Conerly, UMC's chief executive officer. "Still today, what most of us know about hypertension and congestive heart failure, that man did it."

An Oxford native, he worked most of his life as a teacher and researcher at UMC, where he was chair of the department of physiology and biophysics for 41 years. He authored the *Textbook of Medical Physiology*.

"I used his textbook to get through Tulane Medical School in 1956," Conerly said.

Guyton retired in 1989 at age 69 from UMC with a gala dubbed Arthur Guyton Day by the state and city.

"He still came to the office almost every day," said Barbara Austin, a UMC spokeswoman. "He still taught classes."

Guyton, partially paralyzed from polio at age 27, designed a motorized wheelchair, special hoist and walking brace for which he later earned a Presidential Citation.

"My father came from a farm and gave us our goals," Guyton told *The Clarion-Ledger* in 1989. "My mother had been a teacher and a missionary in China where she taught physics and math, so we could always ask her the scientific questions."

Heralded with more than 50 national and international awards in medicine, Guyton always was quick to skip over his own accomplishments to compliment his wife and children. He married Ruth Weigel in 1943 after the two met during a bicycle ride.

The cause of the accident is under investigation, Strain said.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Under the previous order, the time until 5 p.m. shall be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. BYRD, is about to make a presentation to the Senate. I ask unanimous consent to be recognized following Senator BYRD's presentation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the very distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

EULOGY FOR MRS. MARY JANE OGILVIE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on Tuesday, April 1, Mary Jane Ogilvie, the be-

loved wife of the Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Ogilvie, passed away. A light has gone out in the lives of the many people who were touched by her love, her dedication, and her compassion.

Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Ogilvie, who served as the Senate Chaplain from March 3, 1995, until just this past month, was an unfailing source of support on many occasions to many of us in this Chamber, as well as to our families and our staff. He has been a compassionate spiritual advisor and a personal counselor during some of the most dangerous and trying times in the history of the Senate, including the horror of September 11 and the anthrax attack a few weeks later. I think it is fair to say that his unstinting service was heightened by, and a reflection of, the equal strength and understanding of Mrs. Ogilvie in their many years together.

From what I know and understand, Mrs. Ogilvie was a kind, gentle woman, who exhibited indomitable courage and determination. Having dealt with illness in her own life, she was a source of inspiration and comfort in the lives of others. She was a petite woman, but her size belied a remarkable tenacity and will. Mrs. Ogilvie understood suffering, and she reached out to lessen the suffering of others. She was one of those special individuals who made life better and happier for all those who knew her.

Mrs. Ogilvie did not seek the limelight. Her own effervescence and love for her husband and family and friends offered light enough. I am sure that those who grieve for her now will be comforted by the quiet memory of her shining, luminous life.

Dr. Ogilvie will miss her. He will miss her very much. My own wife, Erma, and I extend to Dr. Ogilvie and his children—Scott, Heather, and Andrew—our deepest condolences and most heartfelt sympathies.

Sometimes at eve when the tide is low,
I shall slip my mooring and sail away,
With no response to the friendly hail
Of kindred craft in the busy bay;
In the silent hush of the twilight pale,
When the night stoops down to embrace the day

And the voices call o'er the waters flow—
Sometimes at evening when the tide is low
I shall slip my moorings and sail away.

Through the purple shadows that darkly trail

O'er the ebbing tide of the Unknown Sea,
I shall fare me away, with a dip of sail
And a ripple of waters to tell the tale
Of a lonely voyager sailing away
To Mystic Isles where at anchor lay
The crafts of those who have sailed before
O'er the Unknown Sea to the Unknown Shore.

A few who have watched me sail away
Will miss my craft from the busy bay;
Some friendly barks that were anchored near,
Some loving hearts that may heart held dear,

In silent sorrow will drop a tear.
But I shall have peacefully furled my sail
In moorings sheltered from storm or gale,
And greeted the friends who have sailed before

O'er the Unknown Sea to the Unseen Shore.

This bit of verse from Lizzie Clark Hardy I recall today in memory of Mrs. Ogilvie, and our dear friend the former Chaplain, Dr. Ogilvie.

Mr. HAGEM. Mr. President, I also rise to express Lilibet's and my sympathy over the loss of a close friend, Mary Jane Ogilvie. As the wife of Dr. Lloyd Ogilvie, our Senate Chaplain, Mary Jane was a friend to many and always offered an attentive ear and an open heart to all of us in the Senate family. Her high spirit and quiet strength endeared her to all who knew her.

Mary Jane was a remarkable woman. Having battled cancer, she counseled others living with cancer. She devoted countless hours to raising awareness and funding for cancer research. She raised a magnificent family . . . which is her legacy. Lilibet and I cherished our friendship with Mary Jane. We will miss her, but we will be renewed and enhanced by the time we had with Mary Jane. Our thoughts and prayers are with Lloyd and the Ogilvie family.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I say to my colleague from West Virginia that no one in the Senate is better able to express the interests not only of the Senator from West Virginia but for the Senate as a whole on matters of the type he talked about. Senator BYRD spoke of Reverend Ogilvie and his wife and what they both contributed to life in the Senate. I echo his comments and say that we miss Reverend Ogilvie and his wife, and we grieve for her passing. I thank Senator BYRD for calling the attention of the Senate to it today.

DROWNING IN TRADE DEFICITS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, today I will speak about trade. On occasion, I have come to talk about our problems in international trade because it relates to the center of the issues we need to be concerned about with respect to our country's economy; and that is jobs, a growing economy that produces good jobs that pay well, that expands opportunities for the American people. Yet our trade strategy in this country has been a bankrupt trade strategy for a long while.

I will use a chart to describe what I am talking about. The current trade strategy in America is producing nothing but red ink, and not just a small amount of red ink, but we are literally drowning in trade deficits. This is the merchandise trade deficit in this country. These are trade deficits that are completely out of control. Last year, there was \$470 billion in trade deficits.

April 1 was April Fools Day, and that is the day the U.S. Trade Representative released its 2003 report on trade barriers. This is the 2002 report. The 2003 report is not yet available in hard copy, but I am told it is as thick and as voluminous as the 2002 report. It describes the trade barriers that we find overseas and around the world for American goods produced by American workers in American factories. It lists country by country and barrier by barrier foreign markets that are closed to our products.

Frankly, despite all the talk about free trade and expanded trade, there has been very little progress in prying open these markets. Let me use one example that demonstrates better than almost any other of how difficult it has been for us to make real progress on these issues. I will describe it in the context of our trade with Japan in beef—yes, beef. Fifteen years ago now, we reached a trade agreement with Japan so that American beef could be sold into the Japanese marketplace. That trade agreement provided that for every pound of American beef that went into Japan, there would be a 50-percent tariff. That is after our negotiators reached an agreement. We have a very large trade deficit with Japan, but our negotiators reached an agreement that said at the end of this agreement there will now be a 50-percent tariff on every pound of American beef going into Japan, and then it will reduce over time. But if we get increased quantities into Japan, it will snap back.

So 15 years after our beef agreement with Japan, and those who negotiated having had a fiesta of sorts on the front pages of all of our papers talking about this enormous success that we would now get more American beef into Japan, there is now a 38½-percent tariff, and it is about to go back to 50 percent. The USTR report now says that Japan plans to increase the tariff to 50 percent because of an increase in beef imports this year.

The only reason there is an increase in this year is that the Japanese consumers are finally starting to eat beef again after mad cow disease was found in Japan some years ago. So Japan decided that a 38½-percent tariff is not enough. Now it will go back to 50 percent, 15 years after we reached an agreement with this country to take more American beef.

This chart shows the agreements we have with other countries in terms of the balance of trade. My colleagues will see that red represents deficits. We have trade deficits with virtually every major trading partner, with the exception of Australia, and we are about to remedy that because we are about to enter into an agreement with Australia. I assume they will be able to turn a positive trade balance into a deficit very shortly.

It does not matter which agreement we have had, whether it is NAFTA or GATT, what we have done is create cir-

cumstances where all of our major trading partners are running trade surpluses with us.

I will talk a bit about the country of China. We have major trade deficits with China, with Europe, Canada, Mexico, Korea, and Japan. Are they getting better? No, they are getting much worse. Does it hurt this country? Of course it does. It means jobs that would have been in this country to produce goods and services the American people want instead exist in other countries. So the jobs that used to represent American jobs are now belonging to some other country producing those products to ship back into this country.

Let me talk about trade with China in the context of wheat. I come from a State that produces beef and wheat so I am naturally interested in that. I will discuss other products as well. The U.S. trade official in charge of trade with China recently left his job, and he had the courage to say publicly that China has failed miserably to live up to its promises that it made on agricultural trade when it joined the WTO in November of 2001. In fact, our trade official said the United States would be well justified in filing a WTO case against China. He said the evidence of unfair trade by the Chinese is “undeniable,” and the Chinese themselves privately acknowledge they are cheating on agricultural trade.

The official said the administration did not have the spine to take action because the Chinese might be offended. He said the administration was worried that a WTO case would be seen as an in-your-face thing to do to China so soon after China joined the WTO.

When China joined the WTO in November of 2001, the Chinese agreed to significantly expand the amount of imported wheat that would come into China at low tariffs. They agreed for 2002 it would set a tariff rate on imported wheat at 8½ million metric tons. That means 8½ million metric tons of wheat could enter the Chinese marketplace at low tariffs. But according to the Congressional Research Service, Chinese imports were less than 8 percent of what we expected to move into China. China was supposed to allow 8½ million metric tons, but it imported about 662,000 metric tons, and only 169,000 of that was from U.S. producers. How could that be? China's millers increasingly demand high quality wheat—the wheat we produce, wheat we can produce efficiently.

One explanation is, to import wheat under this Chinese TRQ, a Chinese importer needs a license. The license is granted by the Chinese government. The Chinese government decides only 10 percent of the licenses are going to be available to private importers; 90 percent are reserved for the Chinese government itself. If the Chinese government decides not to take American wheat into its marketplace, it will not do it. That is exactly what they have done. They commit to 8.5 million tons

of imported wheat and make sure 90 percent will never be brought into the country.

I came to the Senate when this happened and quoted a Chinese agricultural official in the South Asian Post. For the Chinese consumption they were saying a bilateral agreement will open up trade between the United States and China. What he said in the South Asian Post, do not expect that is what we will accept into China. He said that to the Chinese. But they were telling the Americans a different story.

March 17, the USTR official named Bruce Quinn, who was the director of the China desk at USTR, now the former director of the China desk, told wheat industry meetings that USTR should file a case against China at the WTO. What made Mr. QUINN's comments particularly interesting is they were made on the last week in the job for him. He was moving to another agency. He felt then he could speak freely. He said about the Chinese government: The Chinese officials have never disagreed with the United States technical criticism about China administering tariff-free quotas. They just make the political argument you have to understand China, China is a special case. He said the inter agency trade policy review gave the ambassador's office the green light to proceed to take action against the WTO for China, but too many in the administration feel it is an in-your-face thing to do so soon after joining the WTO. Soon after making these comments in the last week on the job, the administration disavowed its comments, saying he was not speaking for the administration, but nobody said Mr. QUINN had said something wrong or what he said was wrong.

Why should we be reluctant to file a case against China at the WTO if evidence of cheating is rampant, so rampant that even the Chinese government admits it? Isn't that what the WTO was supposed to provide, a forum for dealing with unfair and illegal trade practices? If we let the Chinese government or China off the hook in the first year or two of this bilateral agreement, what will happen in the future?

Some might say this is about wheat and they are not wheatgrowers. For those who might view the proceedings and think we do not grow wheat and do not see it as a big deal selling grain or wheat to China, this is just one example of many that represents this monumental trade deficit. Our trade deficit in goods this past year was \$470 billion. One-fourth of that, \$103 billion, was with China alone. The deficits of Canada, \$50 billion. Mexico, \$37 billion. And Japan and Europe. Not only do we have deficits with trading partners, but we have deficits in almost every sector of trading: \$110 billion deficit in vehicles, \$47 billion trade deficit in consumer electronics, \$58 billion deficit in clothing.

I mention the trade deficit with China. Just to give an example of what causes much of this, in many cases it is

incompetent trade negotiators on our part. We negotiate a bilateral with China and our trade negotiators agree, after a phase-in with respect to the U.S. and China, we will agree to a 10 times higher tariff on U.S. automobiles that we attempt to sell in China than would be imposed on Chinese automobiles in the United States. We say we will impose 2.5 percent on Chinese automobiles that are shipped here and you impose a 25 percent tariff on U.S. automobiles in China. I don't know who would agree to that. Whoever it is does not deserve to be paid by the American taxpayers. It is an incompetent position to engage in bilateral negotiations and tie our consumers', our employees' hands behind their back in international trade. We will do that by saying you can go ahead and impose tariffs 10 times the amount of tariffs we would impose on equivalent goods.

The trade deficit with Canada, similarly, is a deficit that in some respects comes from the Canadians as a result of the trade agreement being allowed to continue, a Canadian wheat board, which would be illegal in this country, a state trading enterprise would be illegal in this country. In Canada, it sells into this marketplace at secret prices, undercuts our farmers, and essentially thumbs its nose at American officials when they say we want the evidence of selling below acquisition costs in our marketplace and, therefore, dumping illegally in our marketplace. And the Canadians say, We are sorry; we do not intend to disclose anything to you, or any prices in this country.

Trade deficit with Europe, \$82 billion last year. The WTO was supposed to provide us with a forum to resolve trade disputes. The fact is, it has not with respect to Europe. We went to the WTO, got a dispute resolution in our favor against Europe dealing with the import of U.S. beef to Europe which Europe was preventing. And despite that, we are still not getting U.S. beef into the European marketplace.

Trade deficit with Korea, \$13 billion in 2002. I spoke before about cars from Korea, but let me give an example. We have just received the 2002 figures for automobile trade with Korea. The Koreans sold 633,000 Korean cars in this country. We sold 3,200 in Korea; 633,000 this year and 3,200 that way.

Now, why we do not sell more vehicles? Take the Dodge Dakota pickup truck. In February of this year, DaimlerChrysler started to sell that pickup truck in Korea. The Dodge Dakota truck is made in Detroit, Michigan. Korea does not manufacture pickups like Dodge Dakotas, so DaimlerChrysler thought it had a good potential market in Korea and started to market the vehicle to small business owners. It was very successful. It got orders for 60 pickup trucks in February, another 60 in March. That does not sound like much, especially when Korea is sending us 633,000 vehicles in a year, but it is a start. At an annualized rate that would amount to a 50-percent

increase in car imports from the U.S. into Korea, into the marketplace just from the Dodge Dakota pickup alone.

Guess what happened? In March, last month, an official with the Ministry of Construction and Transportation decided the Dakota pickup posed a hazard in the marketplace so he announced the cargo covers on pickups, on Dodge Dakotas, were illegal and the drivers of those pickups would be fined if they put a cargo cover on the pickup truck. The newspapers had giant headlines: Government ministry finds Dodge Dakota covers illegal. Guess what happened? The Korean people got the message. Korean car purchasers canceled 55 of the 60 orders scheduled for March and now you cannot find a buyer for a Dodge Dakota in Korea, where in the last couple of months hundreds were lining up. Once again, we discover that trade is not free and it is not fair.

I have a chart that shows just one example of one sector, and these are last year's numbers, but, as I indicated, they are the same as this year, essentially. They ship us all their cars and this represents good jobs. We cannot get American cars into Korea. Just ask yourself: If the American consumers want to buy Hyundais and Daewoos and cars that are produced in Korea to come into this country, should they have the right? Absolutely. But what if a Korean wants to buy a Mustang? What if a Korean wants to buy a Ford Mustang convertible? Should they have that opportunity, that right? Do they now? Of course not. The Koreans are making sure we are not getting American cars into Korea. The result is an increased trade deficit, fewer good jobs in this country, and the further result is nobody seems to care. All they want to do is negotiate another incompetent agreement.

One of my feelings about the USTR is they come to this Congress asking for fast-track authority, which I think is nuts, saying to Congress: Tie your hands behind your back; let us negotiate an agreement in secret, and when we bring it to you, you decide by rule you cannot amend it.

I think that is plain nuts. Nonetheless, they were able to persuade enough people in the Senate and the House.

So they have fast-track authority so the next agreement they make with another country, they will bring it to the Congress, take it or leave it, no amendments in order. If they hadn't had fast track when they did the United States-Canada agreement, we wouldn't be stuck with the problem we have with the Canadian Wheat Board dumping into our marketplace, cutting into our farmers. But you couldn't offer an amendment. Who knows what will be in the next agreement they make? But when they make the agreement with another country, it will come here, likely pass the Senate and House, and the newspapers that support all this will trumpet this as an expansion of trade and it is free trade and it is wonderful and everybody—all boats are lifted by it.

That is total nonsense. I am in favor of expanded trade and expanded opportunity, but I am in favor of trade officials in this country having a spine and backbone to stand up for the interests of this country.

Should we continue to decide it is our lot in life to compete with somebody who is making 30 cents an hour, working 70 hours a week? Should we compete with a 12-year-old working 12 hours a day making 12 cents an hour? That happens, by the way. Is that fair competition?

That product is produced in any number of countries overseas and then shipped to the marketplace in Toledo or Fargo or Manchester or New York City. Is that fair trade? Is that what our producers ought to compete against? Or should we have some basic standards which say that what we fought for for over a century in this country—the right to work in a safe workplace, the right to organize, the right to be paid a fair wage, the right not to expect you have to work next to children; all of those rights that were fought for in this country—some people died for them; some people chained themselves to the factory gates for those rights—should all those be rights over which producers pole-vault to rush to another country to produce and say we don't have to worry about that, we don't have to worry about dumping pollution into the stream or the air, hiring 12-year-old kids, putting them in an unsafe workplace, we can do that because we have the right to do that and we have the right to ship our products to our country?

They ought not have that right because that is not fair trade. It is not fair competition, and we should not ask American workers and producers to compete against that.

There are so many issues to talk about with respect to international trade. In the end, I come back to the notion that it represents the strength of our economy to maintain a strong manufacturing base. No country will long remain a strong economic power if it does not retain a basic manufacturing base. Our manufacturing base is very quickly moving from this country to countries where production costs are lower. It is one thing to say we lose in international competition. It is quite another to say we are going to set up the competition in a manner that is fundamentally unfair and guarantees you lose.

In my judgment, whether it is farmers or manufacturing workers or textile plants, if we can't compete and win against fair competition, then our plants should not make it at all. But the competition ought to be required to be fair.

None of these trade agreements require that—none of them. Whether it is someone who is ranching out there today, producing cattle for a market and expecting to be able to move it into Japan without a 50-percent tariff or somebody who is raising potatoes in

the Red River Valley expecting to be able to move potato flakes into Korea without a 300-percent tariff or somebody producing Durham wheat, expecting not to compete against the state cartel in Canada that undersells them at secret prices, or, yes, a big automobile company in this country that expects not to have to compete against those who produce elsewhere and keep their markets closed to us—all of those are very serious problems relating to this country's economy and this country's ability to produce good jobs that pay well for the American people.

A \$470 billion trade deficit this year—somebody is going to have to pay that bill. You can make the case—at least economists do—that the budget deficit is money we owe to ourselves. You cannot make that case with the trade deficit. This is money we owe to other countries that will inevitably be repaid with a lower standard of living in this country. That is why it is important at some point that we pay attention to it and view this as a crisis.

You can't get the editorial pages of the major newspapers to say so. You can't even get an op-ed piece published in the Washington Post unless you have a vision about trade that exactly matches theirs and the prevailing view in this town, which is: There are free traders—that is what they say—there are free traders who see beyond the horizon, who have a world view that is learned and is to be commended.

Then there are the others and the others are xenophobic isolationist stooges who just have never gotten it and understood that things have changed in the world.

Those are the two sides. If you are someone who says an unkind word at all about this structure of trade agreements that requires us to compete unfairly and allows others to compete unfairly against us, you don't have a chance of having that view expressed in the major newspapers in this country. That is regrettable because that means we don't have an aggressive debate on international trade.

The debate should never be about: Is expanding trade something that helps our country and helps others around the world? The debate ought to be about as we globalize—and we are globalizing our economies very quickly—will the rules of international trade in this global economy keep up with the galloping globalization? The answer to that, until now, regrettably, has been no. The rules have not kept pace, and that is why we find ourselves in this position.

I yield the floor.

I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF CORMAC J. CARNEY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will go into executive session to consider the nomination of Cormac J. Carney, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Cormac J. Carney, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased today to speak in support of Judge Cormac Carney, who has been nominated to the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

Following his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1987, Judge Carney entered private practice with the high powered law firm of Latham & Watkins. He worked there until 1991. He next worked as an associate for another widely respected law firm, O'Melveny & Myers, where he became a partner in 1995. He remained at O'Melveny until his appointment to the Orange County Superior Court in 2001, where he has presided over both criminal and civil matters.

Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Carney was an exceptional business litigator who typically represented Fortune 500 companies as both plaintiffs and defendants. His areas of expertise included complex matters such as real estate, partnership, lender liability, environmental law, intellectual property, and insurance coverage.

Even with a heavy workload and prestigious clients, Judge Carney devoted numerous hours to pro bono work for the disadvantaged. As a partner at O'Melveny, he supervised the firm's junior lawyers on pro bono cases, which included housing issues, education, civil rights, and the rights of homeless people. Because of the firm's extensive pro bono work, the Orange County Bar Association awarded it the Pro Bono Services Award, and the Orange County Public Law Center awarded it the Law Firm of the Year Award.

Since his appointment to the bench, Judge Carney has become involved with victims' rights. He currently serves as a member of the Governing Board of Victim Assistance Programs in Orange County. The Board provides support and guidance to all victim assistance programs and advises on procedure and policies relating to operations of victim centers located throughout Orange County.

Although Judge Carney has had a stellar legal career, I must note that before he made law his chosen profession he played professional football, first for the New York Giants and then for the Memphis Showboats. The legal profession is fortunate that he ultimately joined our ranks, since he has served on both sides of the bench with compassion, integrity, intelligence and fairness. I am confident that he will serve with the same qualities on the Federal district court bench.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Judge Cormac Carney for the Central District of California.

Judge Carney is a bright, young judge with truly impressive credentials. Judge Carney graduated cum laude from UCLA, where he earned All-American honors as a wide receiver. He attended Harvard Law School, worked as a partner for the prestigious law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, and has served with distinction as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge.

I am confident he will prove a valuable addition to the bench in the Southern District of California.

Today's vote on Judge Carney marks a milestone event for California's bipartisan Judicial Advisory Committee, which Senator BARBARA BOXER and I set up with the White House.

Judge Carney is the eighth judge to come out of the advisory committee. Nearly every one of these judges has passed out of the committee by a unanimous vote.

With Judge Carney's confirmation, the committee will have filled all the current district court vacancies in California.

This is the first time in recent memory that all of California's authorized district court judgeships are filled.

I would like to give credit to Jerry Parsky and the White House for working constructively with the California Senate delegation in a bipartisan manner to get these judgeships filled.

The results of the committee's efforts speak for themselves. On average, these eight California judges have received Senate confirmation within 114 days of their nomination.

In contrast, during the last year of the Clinton administration, district court nominees took an average of 196 days to get confirmed.

We have confirmed these nominees efficiently and without rancor. This process has enabled the best and the brightest legal minds of our state to gain admission to the Federal bench.

I hope the Senate sees our efforts in California as a model of how the judicial nominations process could work.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Cormac J. Carney, of California, to be

United States District Court Judge for the Central District of California? The yeas and nays are ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) are necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) are necessary absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) would each vote "Aye."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 126 Ex.]

YEAS—80

Akaka	DeWine	Lincoln
Allard	Dodd	Lott
Baucus	Dole	Lugar
Bayh	Domenici	McCain
Bennett	Dorgan	McConnell
Biden	Durbin	Murkowski
Bingaman	Ensign	Murray
Boxer	Enzi	Nelson (NE)
Breaux	Feingold	Nickles
Bunning	Feinstein	Pryor
Burns	Fitzgerald	Reed
Byrd	Frist	Reid
Campbell	Graham (SC)	Roberts
Cantwell	Grassley	Rockefeller
Carper	Gregg	Santorum
Chafee	Hagel	Sessions
Chambliss	Hatch	Shelby
Clinton	Hollings	Snowe
Cochran	Hutchison	Specter
Coleman	Jeffords	Stabenow
Collins	Johnson	Stevens
Conrad	Kennedy	Sununu
Cornyn	Kohl	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Voinovich
Crapo	Lautenberg	Warner
Daschle	Leahy	Wyden
Dayton	Levin	

NOT VOTING—20

Alexander	Harkin	Miller
Allen	Inhofe	Nelson (FL)
Bond	Inouye	Sarbanes
Brownback	Kerry	Schumer
Corzine	Landrieu	Smith
Edwards	Lieberman	Talent
Graham (FL)	Mikulski	

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. LEAHY. With today's confirmation vote on the nomination of Judge Cormac Carney to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Cali-

fornia, Senate Democrats again demonstrate their bipartisanship toward consensus nominees. Judge Carney's confirmation will bring to 16 the number of judicial nominees of President Bush confirmed just this year, with 14 district court nominees and two circuit court nominees confirmed in the first 10 weeks since the reorganization of the Senate. This stands in marked contrast to 1996 when only 17 judicial nominees of President Clinton were confirmed all year, and not one of them was for the circuit courts.

Last year alone, in an election year, the Democratic-led Senate confirmed 72 judicial nominees, more than in any of the prior 6 years of Republican control. Overall, in the prior 17 months I chaired the Judiciary Committee, we were able to confirm 100 judges and vastly reduce the judicial vacancies that Republicans had stored up by refusing to allow scores of judicial nominees of President Clinton to be considered. Not once did the Republican-controlled Senate consider that many of President Clinton's district and circuit court nominees. We were able to do so despite the White House's refusal to consult with Democrats on circuit court vacancies and many district court vacancies.

There is no doubt that the judicial nominees of this President are conservation, many of them quite to the right of the mainstream. Many of these nominees have been active in conservative political causes or groups. Democrats moved fairly and expeditiously on as many as we could consistent with our obligations to evaluate carefully and thoroughly these nominees to lifetime seats in the Federal courts. Unfortunately, many of this President's judicial nominees have proven to be quite controversial and we have had serious concerns about whether they would be fair judges if confirmed to lifetime positions. We are pleased that this is not the case with Judge Carney of California.

While Republicans frequently point to the 377 judges confirmed for President Clinton, what they tellingly leave out is that only 245 of them were confirmed during the 6½ years Republicans controlled the Senate. That amounts to only 38 confirmations per year when the Republicans last held a majority. In 1999, the Republican majority did not hold a hearing on any judicial nominee until June. Last week, the Republican majority held its seventh hearing including a 32nd judicial nominee in the last 2 months. The Senate Judiciary Committee under Republican control operates in two very different ways under very different practices and rules depending on the political party of the President. This year it is acting like a runaway train, operating at breakneck speed and breaking longstanding rules and practices of the committee to rush through the consideration of lifetime appointees.

This year we have had a rocky beginning with a hearing for three con-

troversial circuit court nominees which caused a great many problems that might have been avoided had the chairman honored the bipartisan agreement on controversial nominees and the pace of hearings and votes that has been in place since 1985, for almost 20 years. The chairman's insistence on terminating debate on the Cook and Roberts nominations, in clear violation of the committee's express rules that have been honored since 1979, for almost 25 years—is another serious problem. Of course, with the Estrada nomination, the administration's unwillingness to work with the Senate to provide access to documents of the exact same type as have been provided in past nominations for lifetime and short-term appointments has proven to be a significant problem. The opposition to the Sutton nomination is also extensive. The unprecedented nature of a President re-nominating someone for the same judicial position after a defeat in committee has led to the very controversial Owen nomination pending on the floor with the assent of only the Republicans on the committee. The chairman's decision to hold a hearing on the controversial Judge Kuhl, despite objections of one of her home state Senators, is also problematic and is something that he never did, not once, when there was a Democrat in the White House.

Nonetheless, the Senate has proceeded to confirm 116 of President Bush's judicial nominees, including 16 this year alone and another today. It was not until September 1999, 9 months into the year, that 16 of President Clinton's judicial nominees were confirmed in the first session of the last Congress in which Republicans controlled the Senate majority. At the pace set by Republicans now, we are 6 months ahead of that schedule.

The confirmation of Judge Carney will fill the last current vacancy in the Federal district courts in California. This nomination is a good example of the kind of bipartisan-supported candidates the President ought to be sending the Senate. Judge Carney comes to us after being unanimously approved by California's Bipartisan Judicial Advisory Committee—a committee established through an agreement Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator BOXER reached with the White House. This is one of the few bipartisan commissions that the White House has allowed to proceed, although the White House has not moved forward with some of its bipartisan, qualified recommendations. This California committee works to take the politics out of judicial nominations. It reviews qualified, consensus nominees who will serve on the Federal judiciary with distinction. Too often in the last 2 years we have seen the recommendations of such bipartisan panels rejected or stalled at the White House. Instead, they should be honored and encouraged.

Judge Carney has served as a Superior Court Judge in the State of California since 2001. Judge Carney was a

partner with the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers handling civil matters before he was appointed to the State court bench in 2001. He played professional football before going to law school and has served in the Air Force Reserve.

Two other district judges in California have already been unanimously confirmed this year, Judge Selna and Judge Otero. Last Congress, led by a Democratic Senate majority, the Senate confirmed four nominees to the Federal district courts in California. Percy Anderson and John Walter were confirmed to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on April 25, 2002, just 3 months after their initial nominations. The Senate also confirmed Robert G. Klausner to be a U.S. District Judge for the Central District of California on July 18, 2002, and Jeffrey S. White to be a U.S. District Court Judge for the Northern District of California on November 14, 2002. The Senate has now filled all seven of the vacancies on the Federal trial courts in California that we inherited.

Last year, at the urging of Senator FEINSTEIN and the chief judge of the district, we included in the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, five additional judgeships for the Southern District of California. We also included an additional position for the Central District of California. By mid-July California will have six important vacancies to be filled. I look forward to working with the Senators from California to proceed, if possible, in advance of July on additional nominations so that these much-needed seats can be filled quickly with fair, mainstream nominees. It is unfortunate that the President, who has had notice of these upcoming vacancies for some time, has not worked with the California Senators and their bipartisan commissions to send consensus nominees to the Senate.

I congratulate Judge Carney, his family, and the Senators from California on his confirmation.

• Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I want to express my support for the nomination of Cormac J. Carney to be U.S. District Judge, for the Central District of California. Mr. Carney has the knowledge, experience and personal characteristics needed to succeed on the Federal bench.

Unfortunately, due to inclement weather, I was unable to return to Washington in time for the vote to confirm Mr. Carney, but I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have cast my vote in favor of his confirmation.●

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be immediately notified of this action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will return to legislative session.

The Democratic leader.

TRIBUTE TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LORI PIESTEWA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to take just a couple of minutes of my leader time to make a statement with regard to a very special young woman.

Throughout America—especially in Native American communities—Americans are grieving the loss in combat of Army PFC Lori Piestewa. But we are also feeling pride for Lori Piestewa's remarkable life.

PFC Piestewa was a member of the Army mechanics unit that was ambushed by Iraqi soldiers on March 23.

Her body, and the remains of eight other soldiers, were recovered last week from a hospital in southern Iraq when Special Forces stormed the hospital to rescue another member of the 507th Maintenance Company, PFC Jessica Lynch.

Private Piestewa is the first Native American woman in the U.S. Armed Forces ever to die as a result of combat.

She was 23 years old. She leaves behind two small children—a 4-year-old son and a 3-year-old daughter. . . .

She also leaves behind a broken-hearted but proud family—and countless friends.

There are more than 12,000 Native Americans serving in our military today—including many from my State of South Dakota.

They and Private Piestewa are part of a noble tradition that too few Americans know much about.

It is a tradition that includes heroes like the "Code Talkers" of World War II—the service members from the Lakota, Navajo and other Indian nations who developed the only military code that was never broken by the Japanese.

The Code Talkers were key to U.S. victories throughout the Pacific theater. Their service helped turn the tide of the war—and saved untold numbers of American lives.

Today, Private Piestewa takes her place alongside them as an American who risked everything to protect her land and her people.

Over the weekend, memorials began to appear all over the reservation near Tuba City, AZ, where Private Piestewa grew up and where her family still lives.

At one of the memorials, someone left a group of red, white, and blue balloons. Included in the bunch was one green balloon, the team color for Tuba City High School, where Lori Piestewa had been a softball star and a junior ROTC commander.

On May 24, Private Piestewa will be honored at another memorial. Red rose petals will be placed in her honor in the reflecting pool of the Women in Military Service for American Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

When I heard about the memorials to Private Piestewa, I thought of another cemetery—at Wounded Knee, on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota.

I remember the first time I visited it. As I walked toward the cemetery, I was surprised to see little American flags dotting many of the graves. When I got close enough to read the headstones, I could see that many of the people there were veterans.

Some—like Private Piestewa—had died in the service. Others had died years after they took off the uniform. But they wanted it recorded on their graves: This person loved this Nation.

I have never seen a more profound expression of American patriotism.

The thoughts and prayers of our Nation are with the family and friends of PFC Lori Piestewa.

She was an American hero. We are deeply grateful to her for her service and sacrifice—and to all Native Americans who are serving, and have served, our Nation in uniform.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I compliment the distinguished minority leader for this very sensitive and very important statement about this wonderful person. As someone who belongs to a family which has lost my older brother, and lost a brother-in-law—an older brother in the Second World War, and brother-in-law in Vietnam—and then have another brother-in-law who is suffering tremendously from his war wounds, who fought both in the Inchon Reservoir in Korea and also in Vietnam, I have to say these are the greatest of all Americans. I really appreciate his sensitivity in delivering this message for the Senate here today.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF PRISCILLA RICHMAN OWEN, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now resume executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 86, Priscilla Richman Owen, of Texas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. I hoped my friend in his statement tonight would indicate why we are moving to this woman, when we have people here—we have Edward Prado, who is from Texas, Dee Drell from Louisiana, Richard Bennett from Maryland—who, it appears, will go through here very easily.

My friend should understand, as I told him privately, there will be some people wanting to speak about this at some length.

The majority leader has indicated there will be no more votes today so there is no need for anyone to hang around on this tonight—that's true? You are going to speak, but there is

going to be no action taken on this other than the motion?

Mr. HATCH. There will be no action on this tonight.

Mr. REID. I withdraw any objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Priscilla Richman Owen, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, to answer my distinguished friend, the reason Priscilla Owen is being brought up today is because we are gradually trying to move the President's nominees as quickly as we can. She was nominated on May 9, 2001, almost 2 years ago. I am trying to do it, as close as I can, in chronological order, which seems to me to be the way to go, when I can.

I am not the only one who made this decision; a number of people did, including the majority leader, who desired to bring Priscilla Owen up today. I commend him because she really deserves to be brought up at this particular time. She has been waiting for almost 2 years and went through what I consider to be a tremendously insensitive hearing when the Democrats controlled the committee, and then came back for another hearing just a short while ago, where I think she more than substantiated the reasons why the President would have picked her to be a nominee for the Circuit Court of Appeals.

So I rise today to express my enthusiastic support for the confirmation of Justice Priscilla Owen to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Senate's consideration of Justice Owen's nomination is important. It is important because it represents an opportunity to remedy the mistreatment Justice Owen received last September when she was voted down in the Judiciary Committee along party lines and not allowed a vote on the Senate floor, where she would have been confirmed by Members of both parties. The decision by the committee last September was unprecedented, representing the first time a nominee rated unanimously well qualified by the American Bar Association had been voted down by the Judiciary Committee. This is despite the fact that Justice Owen had—as she does today—the full, unqualified support of her home State Senators, both of whom testified on her behalf.

It is important to note that with regard to circuit court of appeals nominees, it is important to have the support of both Senators, but it is not absolutely essential. In the case of district court judges, it has been all but essential. The reason is that circuit court of appeals nominees represent not just one State but a whole series of States, as is the case in the Fifth Circuit.

It is important because this nomination will demonstrate whether the senate will be fair to a qualified nominee and provide an up and down vote. This isn't just a qualified nominee; this is a well-qualified nominee, according to the American Bar Association.

It is perhaps most important because we have the opportunity to place a great judge on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Three weeks ago we took the first step in remedying the wrongful treatment inflicted on Justice Owen last fall by holding an open hearing in which I invited all Members to come and ask her questions. Members were also free to submit any written questions following the close of the hearing. The hearing was informative. It was productive. Justice Owen answered every question during the hearing and responded to lengthy written questions with substantive can cogent answers. As she has done throughout this process, Justice Owen consistently demonstrated her intelligence, her legal acumen, and her respect for the law.

The hearing was valuable for several reasons. First, the hearing allowed us to obtain some much needed perspective and insights from Senator CORNYN, who, as we all know, served with Justice Owen on the Texas Supreme Court and observed her work as a judge day to day for 3 years in hundreds of cases. He knows her. He knows what it is to be a judge and to be called upon to make hard decisions in close cases. He knows the workings of the Texas Supreme Court. He was most helpful in placing into proper context what outsiders seem to think was extremely unusual or striking criticism from her court colleagues in a few cases—and darn few cases.

Senator CORNYN showed that this type of talk is common among court members and that such criticism is perfectly normal and even healthy for a well-functioning judiciary. Judges disagree from time to time, and they may express themselves with fervor during such times. That is to be expected. Senator CORNYN personally attested to Justice Owen's dedication to her judicial duties. He has seen the work and the care she puts into deciding each case. He also attested to her commitment to enforcing the will of the legislature. As Senator CORNYN said,

I know [Justice Owen] is a good judge who always tries to faithfully read and apply the law. That is simply what good judges do, and we can ask for nothing more.

In this regard, it strikes me once again as significant that the two individuals conscripted as star witnesses to discredit Justice Owen as an activist judge—Judge Alberto Gonzales and Senator CORNYN—are actually two of her biggest supporters and attest to her fitness for the bench and for this position on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Nothing can change that fact no matter how hard some try to pretend otherwise.

Justice Owen is also firmly supported by former Texas Supreme Court Chief Justice John L. Hill and former Justices Jack Hightower and Raul Gonzalez, all of whom are Democrats and all of whom know Justice Owen's record. Justices Hightower and Gonzalez have the additional perspective of judges who personally served with Justice Owen. Fifteen past presidents of the Texas State Bar, Democrats and Republicans alike, have enthusiastically endorsed her. Those who know Justice Owen and her record best know she will make an excellent Federal circuit court of appeals judge.

Second, the hearing allowed us to set the record straight: Justice Owen does not engaged in results-oriented jurisprudence nor does she see such practices as desirable or legitimate in any manner. In addition, there is no credible evidence that Justice Owen harbors biases against plaintiffs or defendants or favors one interest over another. Some have charged that she consistently rules against certain plaintiffs and legal rights. Justice Owen has provided the committee with a long list of decisions which refute that charge. One the issue of results-oriented decisionmaking, let me quote what she said to Senator KENNEDY on this subject:

I do not try to achieve a result, and I don't look at whether I want one side to win or the other side or one segment of our population to be favored over another. That is not my job.

Later she said, regarding her decisions:

Sometimes workers win, sometimes big companies win. The outcome is determined by the law applied to the facts, not my favoring one side or the other.

These are the words of a judge who understand her role and respects the limits of her judicial authority. We don't need politicians and legislators dedicated to achieving certain results, policies, or outcomes serving on the bench as judges who would do the same.

Incidentally, I find it particularly ironic that on the one hand, Justice Owen is faulted by some for engaging in results-oriented decisionmaking, and, on the other hand, she is faulted for not engaging in what amounts to results-oriented decisionmaking. Thus she is criticized for not reaching "balance" in her decisions, for voting too often or too infrequently—take your pick—in the majority or dissent—take your pick—in particular types of cases—take your pick—or for not sticking up for, showing sufficient "sympathy" for, or displaying enough "dedication" to, certain types of litigants.

Of course, we should shun jurists who are looking to achieve "balance" in their decisions or do what may be popular or controversial in a case—apart from what an honest reading of the law and facts in that case would dictate. And it is serious error—indeed, a misunderstanding of the role of our independent judiciary—to simply translate

a judge's decision in a certain case as that judge's intent to achieve a certain outcome or set some broad policy that will favor or prove "hostile" to certain types of future litigants. A decision naturally will prove "detrimental" to one of the parties—one side loses the case—but we can hardly criticize the judge who is following the law as passed by the legislature. It is not a matter of looking to see whether some partisan interest group has characterized a judge as "deaf" to certain concerns or "coldhearted" to certain plaintiffs; it is a matter of looking to see whether a judge can put aside personal feelings and apply the law.

Sometimes, as Senator CORNYN helpfully pointed out during the hearing 2 weeks ago, a judge may or may not like the posture of the case or the record developed in the lower court, but an appellate judge must take the case as it is and make the best decision based upon the law and the facts. That is a judge's job, that is what we expect judges to do, and that is all we should expect judges to do. Justice Owens has lived up to that standard.

Third, the hearing set the record straight on Justice Owen's decisions in judicial bypass cases. No matter how much some would prefer to argue the point, these cases were not about the right to an abortion. There was never any question about the girls' right to an abortion. Indeed, Justice Owen argued in the Doe 2 case that, based on a 1990 Supreme Court decision striking down a Minnesota statute requiring a minor girl to obtain consent from both parents, a statute requiring a girl to notify both parents would also be questionable under the Constitution. Clearly, Justice Owen recognizes a woman's right to obtain an abortion. These cases were about whether a minor girl should be required to notify one parent before obtaining an abortion, in accordance with the Texas state legislation enactments. And Justice Owen has been well within the mainstream of her court in the 14 decided cases, joining the majority judgment in 11 of those cases.

And we should never lose track of the fact that out of the close to 800 bypass cases since the Texas statute was passed, a mere 12 girls have appealed all the way to the Texas Supreme Court. These are usually the toughest cases. By this time, two courts—the trial and the appeals courts—have already considered the bypass petitions and turned them down. Given the deference appellate courts must pay to the findings of the trial court—the court which is in the very best position to listen to the girl, consider all relevant evidence, and hear the arguments—the decision is likely to affirm the lower court rulings denying a bypass. That should be no great surprise. Certainly Justice Owen and her colleagues on the Texas Supreme Court disagreed in some cases, but in all cases there was a genuine effort to apply applicable precedent.

These parental consent cases show that Justice Owen takes Supreme Court precedent seriously: she looks to precedent for guidance, she cites it, and she makes a good-faith effort to apply it to the case at hand. She understands the rules of appellate review and takes pains to follow them. She is a judge who defers to the legislature's considered judgment in its policy choices and earnestly seeks to ascertain legislative intent in her rulings. None of her opinions, to quote the Washington Post, "seem[] to us [to be] beyond the range of reasonable judicial disagreement."

I have been on the Judiciary Committee a long time—27 years now—and I have seen many, many nominees come through the committee. Justice Owen takes a backseat to no one. She has shown herself to be a brilliant, fair, and restrained jurist who will be a strong credit to the Federal courts. Simply put, Justice Owen deserves to be on the bench. I urge my colleagues to do what is right and join me in supporting her confirmation to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAMBLISS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POLITICAL AND LEGAL REFORM IN EGYPT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriations bill passed by the Senate last week includes \$3 million for the Government of Egypt and up to \$2 billion in future loan guarantees. While Egypt remains an important ally of the United States and a partner in our on-going war against terrorism, I continue to be extremely concerned about that country's lack of political, legal, and democratic reforms.

We provide substantial assistance to Egypt on an annual basis. We did so in this supplemental. While loan guarantees and other forms of economic aid may be beneficial to Egypt, we are doing far too little to promote political reforms that would benefit the Egyptian people. It is no secret that I have long felt that the Department of State

and the U.S. Agency for International Development need to do a better job in implementing democracy programs in Egypt that are both substantive and effective. This will require State and USAID to be aggressive in engaging the Egyptians on this issue on an ongoing and consistent basis. To date, this has yet to happen.

Waiting for the Egyptians to engage us on democracy programs is simply not an option.

Some may point to the recent release from jail of sociologist Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, an Egyptian-American who was subjected to a political show trial, as evidence of political and legal reform in Egypt. It is not. Dr. Ibrahim should never have been arrested, should never have been tried, and should never have been jailed. Dr. Ibrahim's only 'crime' was to criticize the Egyptian government and to call for greater freedoms.

I continue to hope that the Secretary of State Colin Powell will clearly, publicly, and forcefully register the concerns of the United States regarding Egypt's commitment to human rights and democracy. It is not unreasonable for the United States to expect its allies to live up to basic standards of human rights and political freedom.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for rollcall vote No. 124 on the Kohl Amendment No. 455 and rollcall vote No. 125 on S. 762, and my position on both votes was left out of the RECORD.

Were I present for those votes, I would have voted in favor of both the Kohl Amendment and S. 762.

TRIBUTE TO PFC HOWARD JOHNSON II

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today in memory of PFC Howard Johnson II. Private Johnson perished when his supply convoy was ambushed in the Iraqi city of Nasiriyah. He served his country with dignity, honor, courage and integrity.

America extends her sincerest sympathy to the family and friends of PFC Howard Johnson II upon his death in combat in the service of his country. It is a great form of love to give oneself courageously in unity with others to make our country safer and to create a better life for those long oppressed.

After completing the LeFlore High School ROTC, Private Johnson joined the Army and served in a critical role in the 507th Maintenance Company. The unit was ordered to Iraq and was attempting to provide service and support to forces moving north, where they were attacked and he was killed. He has left behind loving parents, whose lives have been given to the service of the Lord.

Private Johnson is survived by his father, Rev. Howard Johnson, his mother, Gloria Johnson, and two sisters,

Zsquez Johnson and Geiselle LaVonne Johnson Edwards. His father Reverend Johnson, pastor of Truevine Missionary Baptist Church, is a distinguished pastor and community leader in the Mobile area, with whom I have worked on projects to make Mobile a better place for all. His family grieves for their loss but take comfort in the fact that he told his father, as he was leaving to go to Kuwait, he knew God was with him.

Private Johnson sacrificed his life for the betterment of America. This nation shall never forget all that he and many others have given to our country. Our prayers are that God will have mercy on all those who come before him; also, that he grant this family and the world the true peace that passes all understanding.

CBO REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, at the time Senate Report No. 108-21 was filed for S. 212, High Plains Aquifer, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. For the benefit of the Members and the public, the following link to the CBO report is: <ftp://ftp.cbo.gov/41xx/doc4123/s212.pdf>.

MELTING GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last week the Detroit Police Department destroyed 5,037 guns by taking them to the Rouge Steel Company in Dearborn, MI, and melting them into recycled steel. Two dump trucks traveled under guard to deliver the weapons, which apparently included AK 47s, sawed off shotguns, Uzis and machine guns, from police headquarters to the steel plant. At the plant, steelworkers melted the firearms by pouring 2,600 degree molten steel over them.

Detroit Police Chief Jerry Oliver said that taking these guns out of circulation will save lives. That is good news. Last year alone, 26 children lost their lives in incidents of gun violence in Detroit. The Detroit Police Department has been working hard to reduce gun violence in the city. And every gun that's taken off the street helps make this job a little bit easier.

The fight to reduce gun violence must be waged on many fronts. We need to keep guns out of the hands of criminals, prevent children from gaining access to firearms, and give law enforcement the resources they need to thoroughly investigate gun-related crimes. At the same time, we have to vigorously prosecute criminals who commit gun-related crimes.

We in the Senate should take up and pass common sense gun safety legislation. And we need to provide adequate resources to police departments. Unfortunately, we are fighting an uphill battle. Common sense gun safety legislation is blocked by the National Rifle Association and its allies. The President's budget proposes massive cuts to COPs and other critical law enforce-

ment programs. And Attorney General Ashcroft, while indicating the Bush Administration's support for the current ban on assault weapons, recently refused to support reauthorization of the ban.

Melting those guns in Dearborn last week was a welcome event for all of us who care about reducing gun violence. But it would surely have been better if those guns had never made it onto the street in the first place. Absent adequate funding for police departments and the passage of common sense legislation to keep guns out of the hands of criminals, I fear that truckloads of guns will remain on our streets, in the hands of criminals, threatening our communities. I urge my colleagues to join me in working to restore funding for COPs, close the gun show loophole, and reauthorize the assault weapons ban this year.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO THE MT. CARMEL REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mt. Carmel Regional Medical Center in Pittsburg, KS for its 100 years of providing healthcare services to the people of Crawford County and the surrounding region.

From a handful of Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita and only a few doctors a century ago to more than 800 employees, 200 volunteers and 50 physicians, Mt. Carmel Regional Medical Center has remained true to its founder's directive to "Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, in all the ways that you can, and just as long as you can."

On a rainy April morning in 1903, Mother Bernard Sheridan and five Sisters answered a call to serve in a region where countless immigrant miners and their families had flocked to work in the coalfields, a place where injury and illness were rampant. One of the Sisters described the deplorable conditions: "When the miner's wife or children fell ill as a result of these unsanitary conditions, or when the miner himself was carried out of the pit broken and bloody or overcome by gas or powder fumes, there was no sickroom but the hot, crowded, dust-covered, fly-infested shack." With faith and little more than \$5 in her pocket, Mother Bernard opened a hospital to serve those as they would "that God should deal with themselves and their loved ones." The hospital was the first of many healthcare ministries the Sisters would later sponsor throughout Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and California.

The little hospital could accommodate 20 patients at the time of its opening, and there was no paid staff. The six women worked 7 days a week attending to the nursing, cooking, laundry, cleaning and minding of the furnace. Eighteen-hour workdays were

common, and when time allowed, the sisters slept in the attic. To aid in the hospital's survival, the Sisters worked out an agreement with the Santa Fe Operating Companies to care for the firm's employees for \$80 and 15 tons of coal a month, an early example of managed care. The Sisters also created Kansas' first prepaid hospital insurance plan. For 25 cents a month, miners and their families were assured hospital care for as long as it was needed. Moreover, addressing their own nursing shortage, in 1904, the Sisters opened a school of nursing which continued into the 1970s when it was transformed into the present day university nursing education program.

Mr. President, 100 years later, Mt. Carmel Regional Medical Center is a state-of-the-art facility serving nine counties of southeast Kansas, and it continues to be a leader in meeting community need with creativity and innovation. Mt. Carmel has overcome the early-day adversities of Kansas blizzards and oven-hot winds, numerous epidemics, war, drought, floods, mine strikes and shutdowns; to present day difficulties of escalating operating costs, third party payer cutbacks and work force shortages. So well did the hospital adapt, that it was recognized by the American Hospital Association in 1991 as one of the three best hospitals in the Nation to respond to the changes in health care.

Mt. Carmel continues to meet the needs of those it serves, identifying health care issues and addressing them with the same ingenuity and collaboration its founder relied upon in the beginning. It holds fast to its mission of providing healthcare to all, regardless of ability to pay. Mt. Carmel has addressed the region's need for comprehensive cancer care with the creation of a certified community cancer center; and it is now aggressively fighting heart disease through the opening of a regional heart center. It has collaborated with others to create high quality, affordable childcare for working families and has provided accessible healthcare services through the creation of a community health clinic, recently transformed into a federally qualified health center. It has developed one of the few free dental clinics in the State, and a prescription drug assistance program to aid those who cannot afford them. Mt. Carmel has developed a congregational health ministry that actively involves and encourages area churches not only to take care of their own, but to put their faith in action for the betterment of their community.

On the occasion of its centennial, Mt. Carmel Regional Medical Center looks to the future as it completes the most significant expansion and renovation in its history. A \$16.5 million Outpatient Services project doubled the facility's ground floor square footage and included the opening of the heart center, and the installation of one of the most powerful MRI units in the region. Also

completed were a new emergency department, expanded diagnostic imaging and surgery center, new occupational health and pre-op testing departments, expanded laboratory, pharmacy, medical records, patient registration, and financial services.

So much has changed since Mother Bernard Sheridan embarked on her first healing ministry 100 years ago. Mt. Carmel has grown, adapted, and positioned itself as a healthcare leader and visionary, while never forgetting its mission to do all the good it can. I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to all that has and will be done by Mt. Carmel Regional Medical Center as it looks forward to yet another century of service.●

TRIBUTE TO ROSSI KATHERINE CLARK

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Rossi Katherine Clark. The Kentucky Association for Gifted Education, KAGE, and the National Association for Gifted Children, NAGC, named Rossi the 2002-2003 NAGC Nicholas Green Distinguished Student in Kentucky.

A fourth grader from Floyd County, Rossi was chosen among many nominees considered by the Kentucky Association for Gifted Education. Rossi's love for the traditional music of East Kentucky, while actively pursuing new music, earned her the appreciation of some of Kentucky's better known fiddlers. Rossi has shared her love of the fiddle with fellow classmates and members of her community.

The NAGC Nicholas Green Distinguished Student Awards are named after a young gifted student named Nicholas Green who was killed at a young age. His parents, Reg and Maggie, donated his college savings to the National Association for Gifted Children.

Nominated by Linda Bartrum, Curriculum Resource Teacher, Floyd County Schools, Rossi has shown a commitment to excellence deserving of such a distinguished honor. Rossi's example demonstrates what you can achieve if you work hard and pursue your goals. I am convinced that Rossi will succeed as an outstanding musician and I am proud of her accomplishments.●

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH RAY MCCARTHA

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Kenneth Ray McCarthy, who was an outstanding citizen of Alabama.

Mr. McCarthy was a native of Crenshaw County, AL. He graduated from Greenville High School in 1956 and Troy State University in 1960. His exceptional banking career began in 1960 when he served with the Greenville Bank in Greenville, AL, leaving in 1963 to work as an Examiner with the Alabama State Banking Department. He

graduated from the Graduate School of Banking of the South at Louisiana State University in 1968. He was promoted to Senior Bank Examiner in 1973 and appointed Deputy Superintendent of Banks in Alabama in 1974. He was appointed Acting Superintendent by Governor George C. Wallace in 1978 and reappointed by Governor Fob James in 1979. He was reappointed Superintendent of Banks by Governor Wallace in 1983 and held that position until 1985, resigning to resume the position as Deputy Superintendent under the State merit system. He served as Superintendent once again beginning in 1993, a position he held until his retirement on December 31, 1996. While serving in this position he also served as a member of the Alabama Securities Commission, the Alabama Agriculture Finance Authority, the Alabama higher Education Loan Corporation, and the Alabama Housing Finance Authority.

Following his retirement, he was an active participant in the accreditation process for banks with the Conference of State Bank Supervisors. CSBS is a national association of State officials responsible for chartering, supervising and regulating the Nation's State-chartered banks.

Mr. McCarthy set a high standard of effectiveness, ethics and leadership and had a unique ability to build coalitions and find solutions to the many tough situations facing banks today.

I commend his life and his service to banking in the State of Alabama, and I am honored to come to the floor today to recognize his many accomplishments.●

MUSSELMAN HIGH SCHOOL PARTICIPATES IN WE THE PEOPLE NATIONAL FINALS

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, on April 26, 2003, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will visit Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution program, a well-known educational program developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People program is funded by Congress through the U.S. Department of Education.

I am proud to announce that the class from Musselman High School will represent the State of West Virginia in this national event. These young scholars from Inwood, WV, have worked conscientiously to reach the national finals by participating in both local and statewide competitions. As a result of their hard work, they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The 3 day We the People national competition is modeled on hearings in the United States Congress. The hearings consist of oral presentations by

high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students are given an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe the students' depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The We the People program provides curriculum and materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. The curriculum not only enhances students' understanding of the institutions of American constitutional democracy, it also helps them identify the contemporary relevance of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Critical thinking exercises, problem-solving activities, and cooperative learning techniques help develop the kind of participatory skills necessary for students to become active, responsible citizens.

Independent studies by the Educational Testing Service, ETS, revealed that students enrolled in the We the People program at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels "significantly outperformed comparison students on every topic of the tests taken." Another study by Richard Brody at Stanford University discovered that students involved in the We the People program develop greater commitment to democratic principles and values than do students using traditional textbooks and approaches. Researchers at the Council for Basic Education noted:

[T]eachers feel excited and renewed Students are enthusiastic about what they have been able to accomplish, especially in terms of their ability to carry out a reasoned argument. They have become energized about their place as citizens of the United States.

The class from Musselman High School is eager to participate in the national competition in Washington, D.C. It is inspiring to see these young people advocate the fundamental ideals and principles of our government, ideas that identify us as a people and bind us together as a nation. It is important for future generations to understand these values and principles which we hold as standards in our endeavor to preserve and realize the promise of our constitutional democracy. I believe these young West Virginians have already won a great deal through the knowledge they have gained, but I also wish them every success in the We the People competition.●

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

● Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Little Sisters of the Poor in caring for the elderly in Delaware. Since their opening in 1903, the Little Sisters have touched the lives of thousands of people. Sharing their homes

and hearts, they have cared for the elderly in the spirit of humble service.

The Congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor has aided and given comfort to the impoverished elderly worldwide for over 163 years. This organization, which has spread its loving arms to over 30 countries worldwide, was founded by a group of caring women who were led by Jeanne Jugan. After taking in an elderly blind woman in 1839, Jeanne and two other women purchased a home where the poor could take shelter. Over the years, Jeanne took the place of the elderly women on the streets and began a campaign of soliciting in order to raise funds. By 1879, her ranks had grown to include 2,400 Little Sisters, and her beliefs and thoughtful nature had spread throughout Europe. Although Jeanne Jugan passed away later that year, she succeeded in inspiring and improving the lives of thousands of needy people.

Over the 163 years that the congregation has existed, the Congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor has opened 242 homes that presently serve 22,000 residents. Their tireless efforts to bring comfort to those who need a shoulder to lean on shows that the Little Sisters not only represents the values of America but also the unremitting concern for one's neighbor.

The Little Sisters have faithfully served the people of Delaware for the last century. Opening St. Joseph's Home for the Aged on Fourth and Bancroft in Wilmington in 1903, the Little Sisters became a beloved and well-known part of the community. In 1978, the Jeanne Jugan residence opened in Newark, where the Little Sisters continue their work to this day, providing the highest possible level of care for their residents. The non-denominational home cares for low-income individuals of all racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The Little Sisters have provided care for over 4,700 people during their time in Delaware. Blessed by the generosity of the community in which they serve, the Sisters continue to work towards their mission of humble service to the elderly among us.

I rise today to commemorate all the work that has been done by the Little Sisters of the Poor in aiding the elderly. What began in 1839 as an effort to gather funds for a poor blind woman in France has become an international community of compassionate individuals who have chosen to give their lives in the attempt to improve the well being of the elderly.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated in the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:00 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrent of the Senate:

H.R. 1559. An act making emergency war-time supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4303, and the order of the House of January 8, 2003, the Speaker appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University: Ms. WOOLSEY of California.

The message further announced that pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 955(b) note, the Minority Leader appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the National Council on the Arts for the 108th Congress: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 196. A bill to establish a digital and wireless network technology program, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108-34).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MILLER (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS):

S. 792. A bill to restate, clarify, and revise the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 793. A bill to provide for increased energy savings and environmental benefits through the increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. REED, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 794. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve the system for enhancing automobile fuel efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 795. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax

incentives for enhancing motor vehicle fuel efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 796. A bill to provide for the appointment of a Director of State and Local Government Coordination within the Department of Homeland Security and to transfer the Office for Domestic Preparedness to the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. 797. A bill to prevent the pretrial release of those who rape or kidnap children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 798. A bill to assist the States in enforcing laws requiring registration of convicted sex offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 799. A bill to require Federal agencies to establish procedures to facilitate the safe recovery of children reported missing within a public building; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 800. A bill to prevent the use of a misleading domain name with the intent to deceive a person into viewing obscenity on the Internet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 801. A bill to provide for attempt liability for international parental kidnapping; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CLINTON:

S. 802. A bill to establish procedures in public buildings regarding missing or lost children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 803. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction to members of the Armed Forces reserves for contributions to savings accounts which may be used when the members are called to active duty; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 804. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a nonrefundable tax credit for contributions to congressional candidates; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 805. A bill to enhance the rights of crime victims, to establish grants for local governments to assist crime victims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 806. A bill to improve the benefits and protections provided for regular and reserve members of the Armed Forces deployed or mobilized in the interests of the national security of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 807. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a maximum term of supervised release of life for sex offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 105. A resolution to authorize testimony and legal representation in *State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al*; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. LUGAR):

S. Res. 106. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the 50th anniversary of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. Con. Res. 33. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding scleroderma; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 149

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 149, a bill to improve investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases with DNA evidence, and for other purposes.

S. 157

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 157, a bill to help protect the public against the threat of chemical attacks.

S. 171

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 171, a bill to amend the title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment to medicare ambulance suppliers of the full costs of providing such services, and for other purposes.

S. 274

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 274, a bill to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes.

S. 304

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 304, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to expand the scope of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 369

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 369, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to improve the processes for listing, recovery planning, and delisting, and for other purposes.

S. 451

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 451, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, to provide for a one-year open season under that plan, and for other purposes.

S. 486

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 486, a bill to provide for equal coverage of mental health benefits with respect to health insurance coverage unless comparable limitations are imposed on medical and surgical benefits.

S. 501

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 501, a bill to provide a grant program for gifted and talented students, and for other purposes.

S. 501

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 501, *supra*.

S. 539

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 539, a bill to authorize appropriations for border and transportation security personnel and technology, and for other purposes.

S. 604

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 604, a bill to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide grants to promote responsible fatherhood, and for other purposes.

S. 623

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 623, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal civilian and military retirees to pay health insurance premiums on a pretax basis and to allow a deduction for TRICARE supplemental premiums.

S. 626

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 626, a bill to reduce the amount of paperwork for special education teachers, to make mediation mandatory for all legal disputes related to individualized education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the

Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 632, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand coverage of medical nutrition therapy services under the medicare program for beneficiaries with cardiovascular disease.

S. 654

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 654, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to enhance the access of medicare beneficiaries who live in medically underserved areas to critical primary and preventive health care benefits, to improve the Medicare+Choice program, and for other purposes.

S. 665

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 665, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for farmers and fishermen, and for other purposes.

S. 678

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 678, a bill to amend chapter 10 of title 39, United States Code, to include postmasters and postmasters organizations in the process for the development and planning of certain policies, schedules, and programs, and for other purposes.

S. 700

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 700, a bill to provide for the promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law in the Republic of Belarus and for the consolidation and strengthening of Belarus sovereignty and independence.

S. 726

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 726, a bill to treat the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as a legal public holiday for purposes of Federal employment, and for other purposes.

S. 740

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 740, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve patient access to, and utilization of, the colorectal cancer screening benefit under the medicare program.

S.J. RES. 1

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

S. CON. RES. 18

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 18, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should strive to prevent teen pregnancy by encouraging teenagers to view adolescence as a time for education and maturing and by educating teenagers about the negative consequences of early sexual activity; and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 31

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 31, a concurrent resolution expressing the outrage of Congress at the treatment of certain American prisoners of war by the Government of Iraq.

S. RES. 90

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 90, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Senate strongly supports the nonproliferation programs of the United States.

S. RES. 97

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 97, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. REED, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. Boxer):

S. 794. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve the system for enhancing automobile fuel efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 795. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax incentives for enhancing motor vehicle fuel efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a package of legislation—two bills—designed to put us back on track for improved fuel efficiency among automobiles.

I support a balanced, forward-looking energy policy, which should include a strong provision to lessen our dependence on foreign oil. In 2002, the Senate spent several weeks debating energy policy, including fuel efficiency. Unfortunately, a strong bill on this topic was not enacted into law last year.

Both chambers of Congress are currently crafting a national energy policy. As the challenging times we currently face demonstrates, we cannot delay in addressing our national energy policy, including oil consumption.

Throughout the debate on energy policy, I have emphasized that the best way to lessen our Nation's dependence on foreign oil is to improve the fuel efficiency of our automobiles. Transportation as a sector is the largest user of petroleum. If we are truly committed to crafting a forward-thinking energy policy, automobile fuel efficiency is the place to start.

In 1975 the United States Congress had a vision: to double the fuel efficiency of our Nation's passenger vehicles in ten years. By 1985 the automotive industry achieved the goal that Congress set. As of 2001, thanks to the Corporate Average Fuel Economy, CAFE, law, oil consumption was about 2.8 million barrels per day lower than it otherwise would be.

Unfortunately, progress is now at a stand-still, and in fact, the average fuel economy in the United States has slipped since 1985. Since peaking at 22.1 mpg in 1987 and 1998, average fuel economy declined nearly eight percent to 20.4 in 2001, lower than it had been at any time since 1980. Average fuel economy for automobiles 8,500 pounds and fewer continues to decline. One major factor in this regression is the fact that passenger standards have not increased since 1985. While the Bush Administration has recently increased non-passenger standards by a modest 1.5 mpg, this is not enough to compensate for the progress we have failed to achieve for more than a decade.

Another reason why we are losing ground in terms of fuel efficiency is the exploitation of the "non-passenger vehicle" category. Originally intended to cover trucks used for business-oriented purposes, such as farming and construction, this category soon was seriously abused, so that it now includes minivans, sport utility vehicles, SUVs, and cross-over utility vehicles, CUVs.

In addition, out-dated provisions of our tax code have encouraged increased manufacturing and purchasing of non-passenger vehicles. For example, the Federal gas guzzler excise tax, enacted in 1978, exempted non-passenger vehicles. At the time, few non-passenger vehicles existed, aside from heavy duty trucks and vans. But today, sales of SUVs, minivans, and CUVs make up over 30 percent of new vehicle pur-

chases. As these sales have grown, these vehicles have enjoyed increasing subsidies by the Federal Government. In 1999, the SUV loophole in the gas guzzler tax cost the government \$5.6 billion in uncollected taxes.

For those in America who want to make a difference in terms of energy policy: take a look at the parking lots across America. Take a look at the inefficient vehicles we are driving on the road today, because this Congress and country have not shown the leadership to spur development of more efficient cars and trucks in America.

We can improve the fuel efficiency of vehicles. We have done it in the past, and we can do it again. A panel at the National Academy of Sciences, the Union of Concerned Scientists, and other reputable organizations have documented the myriad technologies available today, and emerging technologies, that will reduce or eliminate the need for oil in our vehicles.

Today we squarely face the question and challenge of energy security. I believe American families are ready to do their part for their country by purchasing more fuel-efficient vehicles. And I believe the auto manufacturers, scientists and engineers of this country are ready to step up to the plate and produce more fuel-efficient vehicles. By supporting improved fuel economy, we can lead and demonstrate to future generations that we are prepared to make a sacrifice for our national security, environment, and public health.

Many have already voiced their support for decreasing our dependence on oil. I am submitting for the record several editorials, which are just a sample of the many public calls for enacting an energy policy that includes a way to conserve oil. I also am submitting letters from national organizations calling for more fuel efficient vehicles. I ask that these documents be printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

Today I am introducing two bills to get us back on the track of progress, to increase fuel efficiency for both passenger and non-passenger vehicles.

The Automobile Fuel Efficiency Improvements Act will increase the fuel economy standard for both types of vehicles. It will increase the CAFE standard of passenger automobiles to 40 miles a gallon by 2015, a 60 percent increase above the current average of 25 miles a gallon, with the first increase required in model year 2006. The bill also will increase the fuel economy of non-passenger automobiles to 27.5 miles a gallon by 2015, a 60 percent increase above the current average of 17.5 miles a gallon, with the first increase required in model year 2006. Through the CAFE standards required this bill, we will save a cumulative 123 billion gallons of gasoline, and over 250 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions, by 2015.

This bill also will close the loopholes in the non-passenger vehicle definition. It will update the weight cut-off for

passenger and non-passenger automobiles, to reflect changing trends in vehicle weight. Many vehicles, such as the new SUV called the Hummer, weigh more than 8,500 pounds, the current weight cut-off for regulation under CAFE. This bill will regulate vehicles up to 12,000 pounds, in order to prevent large passenger vehicles from circumventing the system. In addition, SUVs, minivans, and CUVs would be considered passenger vehicles under this bill.

Another provision of this bill would establish a Federal procurement requirement for the purchase of vehicles that exceed CAFE standards. The bill also requires a study to improve the accuracy of the EPA test for fuel economy, and would implement necessary changes to the test, so that we can better account for improvements in fuel efficiency based on how vehicles are truly performing on the roads. Finally, this bill would update the civil penalties for violating CAFE laws, to adjust the amounts for inflation.

The second bill I am introducing today, the Tax Incentives for Fuel Efficient Vehicles Act, would modify the tax code. First, this bill would create a new tax credit for purchasers of passenger and non-passenger vehicles that exceed CAFE standards by at least 5 miles a gallon. Second, this bill would modify the gas guzzler tax, effective at the beginning of Model Year 2006, so that SUVs and other passenger vehicles currently escaping the tax through an existing loophole would be included. Heavy-duty trucks and vans would continue to be excluded.

Modifying the gas guzzler tax to include SUVs, minivans, and CUVs will help us advance the policy goal of discouraging vehicles that are especially inefficient in terms of energy consumption, while at the same time raising revenues that can be used to provide an incentive for vehicles that are especially fuel-efficient. This approach will help spawn investment in automobiles that are better for our environment, energy security and consumers.

I would ask my colleagues to note that it is my intention that the Tax Incentives for Fuel Efficient Vehicles Act will have virtually no cost to the Federal Government. If the revenues raised by the expansion of the gas guzzler tax do not adequately compensate for the cost of the credit, I will adjust the size of the credit accordingly.

I am proud to have the support of Senators NELSON, FL, JEFFORDS, CORZINE, REED and KENNEDY in introducing the Automobile Fuel Efficiency Improvements Act. Also I am pleased that the following organizations are supporting the Automobile Fuel Efficiency Improvements Act: Sierra Club, Union of Concerned Scientists, Natural Resources Defense Council, U.S. PIRG, National Environmental Trust, Friends of the Earth, Public Citizen, The Wilderness Society, Citizen Action Illinois, Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life, National Council of

Churches, Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, American Jewish Committee, Jewish Council for Public Affairs, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Central Conference of American Rabbis, MoveOn, and Chesapeake Climate Action Network.

For the benefit of our children and future generations, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SIERRA CLUB,

Washington, DC, February 27, 2003.

DEAR CONGRESS MEMBER: Protecting our environment and the health and safety of our families are values that are clearly and consistently supported by the majority of Americans. As the nation's oldest and largest grassroots environmental organization, the Sierra Club looks forward to working with you and your staff to keep America's promise to leave a cleaner planet to future generations.

The challenge facing the 108th Congress is not merely to maintain existing protections, but to take common-sense steps to protect our communities from environmental hazards and to safeguard our natural heritage. Poll after poll confirms that Americans—regardless of demographics or political persuasion—care about protecting our special places, restoring our forests, promoting smart growth, and improving the safety of our clean air and water.

However, public support alone is not enough. It is for this reason that the Sierra Club works with our more than 750,000 members nationwide to educate their neighbors about environmental threats and opportunities, mobilize their communities to demand environmental protection, and to hold public officials accountable for their actions.

Sierra Club members are looking to their elected representatives to continue progress on protecting our communities, improving the quality of our air and water, and ensuring a natural heritage of wilderness, parks and open spaces for future generations. As the 108th Congress begins, I would like to inform you about the particular issues on which the Sierra Club's members will be seeking your support:

Oppose efforts to weaken the framework of existing laws that safeguard public health and the environment and improve the quality of our air and water, and protect our communities from toxic pollution;

Support measures that safeguard America's wildlife and unique natural heritage from Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to the wildlands of Utah and California;

Provide adequate funding for the enforcement of environmental protection programs;

In reauthorizing TEA-21, give priority to maintaining existing roads and bridges over new construction, and defend the National Environmental Policy Act and Clean Air Conformity laws from attack;

Push for policies that reduce global warming pollution, reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and increase our energy security by increasing our fuel economy, energy efficiency and reliance on clean renewable sources of energy;

Protect the health and integrity of National Forests along with the public's right to participate in the management of our public lands;

Fully fund international and domestic family planning programs that are critically important to stabilizing population;

Ensure tough environmental standards in future US trade agreements, and the personal safety and civil liberties of those on the front lines of environmental protection around the world.

Many of your constituents are also our members, which is why we would like to work together in Washington and in your district to protect the land we all love. Attached is a contact sheet of our issue experts in several policy areas. If you have any questions about upcoming legislation, would like to find out more about Sierra Club positions, or would like to get in touch with our members in your district, please do not hesitate to contact us.

We look forward to continuing to work with you and your staff to protect America's environment, for our families, for our future.

Sincerely,

DEBBIE SEASE,
Legislative Director.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL,

Washington, DC, March 24, 2003.

[Re Boxer/Chafee amendment to the Senate budget resolution.

Hon. RICHARD J. DURBIN,
U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DURBIN: On behalf of the over 550,000 members of Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), I thank you for supporting the Boxer/Chafee amendment to the Senate budget resolution preventing oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

You have voted to insure the continued protection of the Arctic Refuge's "biological heart," critical to nearly 200 species of wildlife. This area known as America's Serengeti serves as a denning area for polar bears in the winter, a nesting and/or feeding area for millions of migratory birds, and the calving grounds for the 130,000 member Porcupine caribou herd which returns every summer to calf and feed. This herd has supported the Gwich'in Indian's way of life for thousands of generations. The American public overwhelmingly agrees with you that the coastal plain—one of our nation's most spectacular wilderness areas—is too precious to destroy.

Drilling in the Arctic Refuge makes no sense. It won't lower gasoline prices and, it won't give us energy independence or security. The best estimate is that there is less than a six-month supply equivalency of oil that can be economically produced from the Refuge—a mere drop in the bucket—and, we won't get it for ten years.

Improving fuel efficiency of our automobiles is the cheapest, fastest and cleanest energy solution. Efficiency savings can be tapped immediately and would cost less than half as much as producing oil from the Arctic Refuge. Improving the fuel efficiency of America's automobile fleet by just one percent per year would save more than 10 times as much oil as is likely to be available in the Arctic Refuge. Advanced hybrid electric vehicles announced by Ford and already being produced by Honda and Toyota achieve about a 50% improvement in fuel economy. In contrast to drilling in the Arctic Refuge, increasing fuel efficiency will help slow down global warming.

We thank you for your leadership to save this irreplaceable natural treasure. We salute your dedication to the protection of this great crown jewel.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. ADAMS,
President, Natural Resources Defense Council.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 23, 2003]

THE MISSING ENERGY STRATEGY

The Senate struck a blow for the environment and for common sense last week, defeating President Bush's second attempt in less than a year to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration. Credit goes to the Democrats, who mainly held firm

in a close 52-to-48 vote, and to a small, sturdy group of moderate Republicans, which now includes Norm Coleman, a Minnesota freshman who wisely chose not to renege on his campaign promise to protect the refuge despite an aggressive sales pitch from senior Republicans and the White House.

The pitch included the usual hyperbole from the Alaska delegation, which typically inflates official estimates of economically recoverable oil in the refuge by a factor of four. It also included a new but equally spurious argument minted for the occasion, namely that rising gas prices and the war in Iraq made drilling more urgent than ever. In truth, Arctic oil will have no influence on gas prices until it actually comes out of the ground, and even then it is likely to reduce American dependence on foreign oil by only a few percentage points.

Nevertheless it is much too soon for the environmental community or its Senate champions, like Joseph Lieberman, John McCain and James Jeffords, to rest on their well-earned laurels. Drilling proposals will almost certainly resurface, most likely in energy bills now on the drawing boards in both the House and Senate. Beyond that, neither the White House nor the Republican leadership shows any appetite for developing what America really needs: innovative policies that point toward a cleaner, more efficient and less oil-dependent energy future. Instead, the White House and its Congressional allies continue to push a retrograde strategy—of which Arctic drilling was just one component—that faithfully caters to President Bush's friends in the oil, gas and coal industries and remains heavily biased toward the production of fossil fuels.

On this score, the energy bills now being drawn up on Capitol Hill offer no more hope than the 2002 models. Last year's energy plan, which mercifully expired in a conference committee, was top-heavy with subsidies for industry and light on incentives for energy efficiency, alternative fuels and other forms of conservation. The news from the relevant Congressional committees suggests more of the same. Just last week, Edward Markey of Massachusetts offered his colleagues on the House energy committee a proposal to increase fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks, including S.U.V.'s, by about 20 percent by 2010. This is not an unreasonable goal, given Detroit's technological capabilities, and would save 1.6 million barrels a day, more than double the recent imports from Iraq and far more than the Arctic refuge could produce in the same time frame. The committee crushed the idea.

The last two years have given the country plenty of reasons to re-examine its energy policies: a power crisis in California, the attacks of 9/11 and now a war in the very heart of the biggest oil patch in the world. It is plainly time to move forward in a systematic way with new ideas. But the best we can do, it appears, is to beat back bad ones.

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Nov. 8, 2002]

MORE PER GALLON

Standards: Congress must approve higher vehicle mileage requirements in order to reverse a troubling trend.

Body: Each year the Environmental Protection Agency trots out mileage ratings for new car models. And year after year, the news is depressing.

On Oct. 29, the EPA reported that the average fuel economy for all 2003-model cars and passenger trucks is a paltry 20.8 miles per gallon.

That's down slightly from last year. But more notably, it's 6 percent below the peak for passenger vehicle efficiency of 22.1 mpg set 15 years ago.

In the past decade and a half, automakers have made technological improvements that have increased engine efficiency significantly. But those gains have been offset by millions of Americans buying ever-larger gas guzzlers.

Much of the blame lies in Washington, where the Bush administration and Congress haven't been able to come to a consensus on energy policy and apparently lack the will to mandate even a modest increase in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for vehicles.

Those standards—which haven't been changed for 17 years—require that each automaker's fleet of new cars averages 27.5 mpg. Light trucks (which include pickups, minivans and sport utility vehicles) must average only 20.7 mpg.

The solution is simple: Congress should raise the CAFE standards significantly, particularly for light trucks. But the new standards should be reasonable ones that automakers can meet.

Continued improvement in engine technology is one key to meeting higher standards.

Some mileage gains also can be achieved even if automakers make no further technological improvements and Congress continues to sit on its hands.

Higher mileage standards would cut fuel consumption, which in turn would reduce air pollution, decrease America's dependence on foreign oil, save motorists money at the pump and increase the chances that metropolitan areas such as North Texas will be able to attain federal air quality standards.

Those are compelling reasons for Congress and the White House to adopt standards that will, for a change, result in higher annual mileage ratings instead of continued declines.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, Nov. 16, 2002]

MORE FUEL-EFFICIENCY IS NEEDED

Americans are getting a confusing message on automobile mileage. "By driving a more fuel-efficient vehicle, a vehicle powered by alternative fuels, or even by driving our current vehicles more efficiently, we can all do our part to reduce our Nation's reliance on imported oil and strengthen our energy security," Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham recently announced.

Good advice. But Abraham chose an odd occasion to make his appeal. He and Environmental Protection Agency chief Christie Whitman were announcing the mileage figures for 2003 cars and passenger trucks. The average of 20.8 MPG continued a downward trend on fuel efficiency that has continued for the past decade and a half.

In fact, the percentage of cars getting more than 30 MPG declined in the new model year to only 4 percent of cars, down from 6 percent last year. So it is even more difficult for American drivers to heed Abraham's call to conserve.

If President Bush, who is Abraham's boss, or Congress really wanted to lessen our dependence on foreign oil, they would have embraced tougher mileage requirements. Yet, Vice President Dick Cheney set the tone for the administration by scorning energy conservation. Congress also backed away from more stringent Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards, which have been frozen since 1994. Even pro-environment Democrats played along with the makers of gas-guzzling SUVs when the United Auto Workers union opposed improved fuel efficiency, arguing it would cost jobs (and union members).

Improving mileage isn't that difficult. "We could be averaging close to 30 to 40 miles per gallon, and that's with conventional tech-

nology: nonhybrids, better engines, better transmission, improved aerodynamics," said David Friedman, a senior analyst with the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Instead, our wasteful ways complicate foreign policy in the Middle East, whose oil fuels not only our cars but also repressive regimes and terrorism. Soon enough, American soldiers could be in harm's way in the region. Rather than winking at the decline in fuel efficiency, our leaders should set about reversing the troubling trend.

The president and congressional leaders should require automakers to improve CAFE standards. They also should call on Americans to share the sacrifices that lie ahead. We are likely to respond.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Aug. 8, 2002]

STOP YOUR GROUSING, AUTO MAKERS, AND GET THE GASES OUT (By Carl Zichella)

The auto industry howled when Gov. Gray Davis signed California's landmark global warming control bill. Litigation to overturn the new law, which restricts automobile emissions of carbon dioxide and other so-called greenhouse gases, was threatened before his signature was dry.

For auto industry observers, there was a sense of déjà vu about this hysterical response. Every time the government has required new safety or efficiency standards, auto makers have claimed that the result would be financial ruin, the elimination of thousands of jobs and the loss of consumer choice.

The truth is that the industry was wrong at every turn, and it is wrong now. Car makers, instead of suing to overturn this much-needed law, should get busy complying with it. No new technology needs to be developed.

This is the industry that fought turn signals, seat belts and safety glass. Henry Ford II called laminated windshields, padded interiors and collapsible steering wheels "unreasonable, arbitrary and technically unfeasible."

When Congress required auto manufacturers to build cleaner cars in 1973, the industry response was hyperbolic. "If GM is forced to introduce catalytic converter systems across the board . . . it is conceivable that complete stoppage of the entire production could occur," warned a GM vice president. The company easily complied, consumers benefited and GM suffered no appreciable hardship.

In 1974, a Ford official told a congressional committee that "corporate average fuel economy"—CAFE—standards would "result in a Ford product line consisting either of all sub-Pinto-sized vehicles or some mix of vehicles ranging from sub-sub-compact to perhaps a Maverick." That couldn't have been more wrong.

According to the Rocky Mountain Institute, from 1977 to 1983 American-built cars increased in efficiency by seven miles per gallon. From 1977 through 1985, the U.S. gross domestic product rose 27% while oil imports fell by 42%. OPEC lost an eighth of its market. Few public policies have ever been such a resounding success. Vehicle choice expanded while oil prices declined.

The sky isn't falling for auto manufacturers, but the planet is getting warmer, and the consequences for California are severe. If the snowpack in the Sierra declines, bitter competition for water will result since about 70% of California drinking water originates there.

Further, farmland will become more arid and sea levels will rise, reducing food production and flooding coastal cities. Forests will shrink and some of the most valuable wildlife habitat on Earth will vanish or be altered.

The good news is that some simple solutions are at hand. This year Ford sponsored a "Future Truck" competition for university engineering students to build more-efficient sport utility vehicles. If you believe the industry's rhetoric, you'd think that SUVs will be abolished. But Ford's "Future Truck" contestants showed the ridiculousness of this charge.

Students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison this year modified a Ford Explorer to get the equivalent of 38 mpg. Others built a GMC Suburban that emits about half the carbon dioxide of the production version. More-efficient vehicles mean less CO₂ emissions. You don't need to require mileage standards—something that federal law forbids the state to do—to get these benefits; all the state needs to do is require the auto makers use the best technology available.

If university students can do this, why can't the Big Three? Ford boasts that it plans to introduce a hybrid gas-electric SUV in 2003. This model would meet the standard far ahead of the new law's generous 2009 deadline. Instead of suing California, auto makers should do what is right and comply with the law.

• Mr. NELSON of FLORIDA. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleague, Senator DURBIN of Illinois, and others, in introducing a Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency bill that requires passenger vehicles to have an average fuel efficiency of 40 miles per gallon and nonpassenger vehicles to have an average fuel efficiency 27.5 miles per gallon by 2015.

This proposal should be an important part of the upcoming debate on the energy needs of our country. I was very disappointed last year during the energy debate when several meaningful CAFE proposals were defeated.

Now, as we again embark on the important task of determining how our country's energy needs will be met in the coming decades, CAFE increases should be a part of the plan.

It has been said many times, but is worth repeating: the purpose of increasing CAFE is to reduce fuel consumption.

The U.S. consumes 25 percent of the world's oil, but only has 3 percent of the world's reserves—so we have to use less of it and find alternatives.

Our national security depends on it. If we don't have to rely on other countries, many of whom do not support our policies and may be in fact be working against us, for our energy, we as a nation are more secure.

And increasing CAFE protects the environment. Toxic air emissions and carbon dioxide emissions are reduced—thereby slowing global warming.

The automobile manufacturers won't embrace this proposal, but they should. The 2001 National Academy of Sciences' report said 40 mph is possible and feasible.

The technology exists to raise CAFE significantly with no net consumer costs. And, developing technologies, including hybrid vehicle designs, could improve vehicle fuel economy by 20-40 percent. We're perfectly willing to give auto manufacturers the lead time necessary to make these strides, but the benchmark has to be there to spur them into action.

The pay off to our national security, environment, level of technological expertise and market share will be worth the effort.

I have faith in the ingenuity of our automakers and the adaptability of the American consumer to make an increased CAFE standard profitable.

For these reasons, I lend my support to Senator DURBIN's measure and look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue during the upcoming energy debate.●

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 804. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a non-refundable tax credit for contributions to congressional candidates; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, today, I am introducing a bill with my colleague from Virginia, Senator WARNER, that provides tax incentives for American families to participate in political campaigns. It will empower millions of Americans to become engaged in our political system, by providing a tax credit to those who donate money to congressional candidates.

As campaigns become more and more expensive, the number of small contributors is actually decreasing. The current campaign finance system is becoming dominated by big dollar contributors, a trend that is troubling to me.

Our bill would make middle income Americans more able to donate to candidates. Specifically, the bill would provide a maximum \$400 tax credit to married couples earning up to \$120,000 for their campaign contributions. For singles with income up to \$60,000, the tax credit would apply to contributions up to \$200. This credit will provide a dollar for dollar offset for contributions, an incentive that could encourage the many working families to consider contributions to the candidates of their choice.

This is not a new idea. This type of credit was a part of our tax system for more than a decade in the 1970s and 1980s. It has been a part of many campaign finance reform proposals over the years, proposals that have been introduced and supported by both Democrats and Republicans. And this policy proposal is the focus of a study last year by the American Enterprise Institute, AEI, which concluded that this approach would help to elevate small donors from the supporting role that they now play. So, our proposal has been successful in the past, and it has had broad support from both parties over the past thirty years.

Participation in the political process is key to a strong democracy. This bill will help broaden participation and will provide an incentive for more Americans to be included in political campaigns.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 804

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to nonrefundable personal credits) is amended by inserting after section 25B the following new section:

"SEC. 25C. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of an eligible individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the total of contributions to candidates for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

"(b) MAXIMUM CREDIT.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for a taxable year shall not exceed \$200 (\$400 in the case of a joint return).

"(c) VERIFICATION.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) shall be allowed, with respect to any contribution, only if such contribution is verified in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulations.

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) CANDIDATE; CONTRIBUTION.—The terms 'candidate' and 'contribution' have the meanings given such terms in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

"(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'eligible individual' means any taxpayer whose adjusted gross income for the taxable year does not exceed \$60,000 (\$120,000 in the case of a joint return)."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 642 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to special rules for credits and deductions of estates or trusts) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) CREDIT FOR CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS NOT ALLOWED.—An estate or trust shall not be allowed the credit against tax provided by section 25C."

(2) The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 25B the following new item:

"Sec. 25C. Contributions to congressional candidates."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to contributions made after the date of the enactment of this Act, in taxable years ending after such date.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 805. A bill to enhance the rights of crime victims, to establish grants for local governments to assist crime victims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this past Sunday marked the beginning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. We set this week aside each year to focus attention on the needs and rights of crime victims. I am pleased to take

this opportunity to introduce legislation with my good friend from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, and our co-sponsors, Senators CORZINE, KERRY, MURRAY, and SCHUMER. Our bill, the Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2003, represents the next step in our continuing efforts to afford dignity and recognition to victims of crime.

My involvement with crime victims began more than three decades ago when I served as State's Attorney in Chittenden County, VT, and witnessed first-hand the devastation of crime. I have worked ever since to ensure that the criminal justice system is one that respects the rights and dignity of victims of crime, rather than one that presents additional ordeals for those already victimized.

I am proud that Congress has been a significant part of the solution to provide victims with greater rights and assistance. Over the past two decades, Congress has passed several bills to this end. These bills have included: the Victims of Crime Act of 1984; the Victims' Bill of Rights of 1990; the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990; the Violence Against Women Act of 1994; the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996; the Victim Rights Clarification Act of 1997; the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act of 1998; the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000; the Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001; and the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001.

The legislation that we introduce today, the Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2003, builds upon this progress. It provides for comprehensive reform of the Federal law to establish enhanced rights and protections for victims of Federal crime. Among other things, our bill provides crime victims with the right to consult with the prosecution prior to detention hearings and the entry of plea agreements, and generally requires the courts to give greater consideration to the views and interests of the victim at all stages of the criminal justice process. Responding to concerns raised by victims of the Oklahoma City bombing, the bill provides standing for the prosecutor and the victim to assert the right of the victim to attend and observe the trial.

Assuring that victims are provided their statutorily guaranteed rights is a critical concern for all those involved in the administration of justice. Our bill would establish an administrative authority in the Department of Justice to receive and investigate victims' claims of unlawful or inappropriate action on the part of criminal justice and victims' service providers. Department of Justice employees who fail to comply with the law pertaining to the treatment of crime victims could face disciplinary sanctions, including suspension or termination of employment.

In addition to these improvements to the Federal system, the bill proposes several innovative new programs to help States provide better services to

victims of State crimes. The bill authorizes technology grants for local authorities to develop state-of-the-art notification systems to keep victims informed of case developments and important dates. Grants would also be available to improve compliance with State victim's rights laws, encourage further experimentation with the community-based restorative justice model, streamline access to victim services through the use of case managers, and expand the capacity of victim service providers to serve victims with limited English proficiency.

Finally, the Crime Victims Assistance Act would improve the manner in which the Crime Victims Fund is managed and preserved. Most significantly, the bill would eliminate the annual cap on spending from the Fund, which has prevented millions of dollars of Fund deposits from reaching victims and supporting essential services. We should not be imposing artificial caps on VOCA spending while substantial unmet needs continue to exist. The Crime Victims Assistance Act would replace the cap with a self-regulating system, supported by crime victim groups, that would ensure the stability and protection of Fund assets, while allowing more money to be distributed for victim programs.

These are all matters that can be considered and enacted this year with a simple majority of both Houses of Congress. They need not overcome the delay and higher standards necessitated by proposing to amend the Constitution. They need not wait the hammering out of implementing legislation before making a difference in the lives of crime victims.

I have on several occasions noted my concern that we not dissipate the progress we could be making by focusing exclusively on efforts to amend the Constitution. Regrettably, many opportunities for progress have been squandered. One notable exception was the passage, as part of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, of several significant amendments to the Victims of Crime Act that Senator KENNEDY and I had proposed in an earlier version of the Crime Victims Assistance Act. I am glad that we could get those important provisions signed into law, but we still have more to do.

I look forward to continuing to work with the Administration, victims groups, prosecutors, judges and other interested parties on how we can most effectively enhance the rights of victims of crime. Congress and State legislatures have become more sensitive to crime victims rights over the past 20 years and we have an opportunity to make additional, significant progress this year to provide the greater voice and rights that crime victims deserve. It is my hope that Democrats and Republicans, and supporters and opponents of the proposed constitutional amendment, will join in advancing the Crime Victims Assistance Act through Congress. We can make a difference in the lives of crime victims right now.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and the section-by-section analysis be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 805

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2003".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—VICTIM RIGHTS IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

Sec. 101. Right to consult concerning detention.

Sec. 102. Right to a speedy trial.

Sec. 103. Right to consult concerning plea.

Sec. 104. Enhanced participatory rights at trial.

Sec. 105. Enhanced participatory rights at sentencing.

Sec. 106. Right to notice concerning sentence adjustment, discharge from psychiatric facility, and executive clemency.

Sec. 107. Procedures to promote compliance.

TITLE II—VICTIM ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES

Sec. 201. Pilot programs to enforce compliance with State crime victim's rights laws.

Sec. 202. Increased resources to develop state-of-the-art systems for notifying crime victims of important dates and developments.

Sec. 203. Restorative justice grants.

Sec. 204. Grants to develop interdisciplinary coordinated service programs for victims of crime.

Sec. 205. Grants for services to crime victims with special communication needs.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984

Sec. 301. Formula for distributions from the crime victims fund.

Sec. 302. Clarification regarding antiterrorism emergency reserve.

Sec. 303. Prohibition on diverting crime victims fund to offset increased spending.

TITLE I—VICTIM RIGHTS IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

SEC. 101. RIGHT TO CONSULT CONCERNING DETENTION.

(a) RIGHT TO CONSULT CONCERNING DETENTION.—Section 503(c) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) A responsible official shall—

"(A) arrange for a victim to receive reasonable protection from a suspected offender and persons acting in concert with or at the behest of the suspected offender; and

"(B) consult with a victim prior to a detention hearing to obtain information that can be presented to the court on the issue of any threat the suspected offender may pose to the safety of the victim."

(b) COURT CONSIDERATION OF THE VIEWS OF VICTIMS.—Chapter 207 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 3142—

(A) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) the views of the victim; and”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) VIEWS OF THE VICTIM.—During a hearing under subsection (f), the judicial officer shall inquire of the attorney for the Government if the victim has been consulted on the issue of detention and the views of such victim, if any.”; and

(2) in section 3156(a)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) the term ‘victim’ includes all persons defined as victims in section 503(e)(2) of the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(e)(2)).”.

SEC. 102. RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL.

Section 3161(h)(8)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(v) The interests of the victim (as defined in section 503(e)(2) of the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(e)(2))) in the prompt and appropriate disposition of the case, free from unreasonable delay.”.

SEC. 103. RIGHT TO CONSULT CONCERNING PLEA.

(a) RIGHT TO CONSULT CONCERNING PLEA.—Section 503(c) of the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (8) as paragraphs (5) through (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) A responsible official shall make reasonable efforts to notify a victim of, and consider the views of a victim about, any proposed or contemplated plea agreement. In determining what is reasonable, the responsible official should consider factors relevant to the wisdom and practicality of giving notice and considering views in the context of the particular case, including—

“(A) the impact on public safety and risks to personal safety;

“(B) the number of victims;

“(C) the need for confidentiality, including whether the proposed plea involves confidential information or conditions; and

“(D) whether time is of the essence in negotiating or entering a proposed plea.”.

(b) COURT CONSIDERATION OF THE VIEWS OF VICTIMS.—Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure is amended—

(1) by redesignating subdivisions (g) and (h) as subdivisions (h) and (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subdivision (f) the following:

“(g) VIEWS OF THE VICTIM.—Notwithstanding the acceptance of a plea of guilty, the court should not enter a judgment upon such plea without making inquiry of the attorney for the Government if the victim (as defined in section 503(e)(2) of the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990) has been consulted on the issue of the plea and the views of such victim, if any.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall become effective as provided in paragraph (3).

(2) ACTION BY JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—

(A) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Judicial Conference of the United States shall submit to Congress a report containing recommendations for amending the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to provide enhanced opportunities for victims to be heard on the issue of whether or not the court should accept a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

(B) INAPPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW.—Chapter 131 of title 28, United States Code, does not apply to any recommendation made by the Judicial Conference of the United States under this paragraph.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.—Except as otherwise provided by law, if the Judicial Conference of the United States—

(A) submits a report in accordance with paragraph (2) containing recommendations described in that paragraph, and those recommendations are the same as the amendments made by subsection (b), the amendments made by subsection (b) shall become effective 30 days after the date on which the recommendations are submitted to Congress under paragraph (2);

(B) submits a report in accordance with paragraph (2) containing recommendations described in that paragraph, and those recommendations are different in any respect from the amendments made by subsection (b), the recommendations made pursuant to paragraph (2) shall become effective 180 days after the date on which the recommendations are submitted to Congress under paragraph (2), unless an Act of Congress is passed overturning the recommendations; and

(C) fails to comply with paragraph (2), the amendments made by subsection (b) shall become effective 360 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) APPLICATION.—Any amendment made pursuant to this section (including any amendment made pursuant to the recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States under paragraph (2)) shall apply in any proceeding commenced on or after the effective date of the amendment.

SEC. 104. ENHANCED PARTICIPATORY RIGHTS AT TRIAL.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO VICTIM RIGHTS CLARIFICATION ACT.—Section 3510 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) APPLICATION TO TELEVISED PROCEEDINGS.—This section applies to any victim viewing proceedings pursuant to section 235 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10608), or any rule issued pursuant to that section.

“(d) STANDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of any victim of an offense, the attorney for the Government may assert the right of the victim under this section to attend and observe the trial.

“(2) VICTIM STANDING.—If the attorney for the Government declines to assert the right of a victim under this section, then the victim has standing to assert such right.

“(3) APPELLATE REVIEW.—An adverse ruling on a motion or request by an attorney for the Government or a victim under this subsection may be appealed or petitioned under the rules governing appellate actions, provided that no appeal or petition shall constitute grounds for unreasonably delaying a criminal proceeding.”.

(b) AMENDMENT TO VICTIMS’ RIGHTS AND RESTITUTION ACT OF 1990.—Section 502(b) of the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10606(b)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim at trial would be materially affected if the victim heard the testimony of other witnesses.”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “attorney” and inserting “the attorney”.

SEC. 105. ENHANCED PARTICIPATORY RIGHTS AT SENTENCING.

(a) VIEWS OF THE VICTIM.—Section 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) the impact of the crime upon any victim of the offense as reflected in any victim impact statement and the views of any victim of the offense concerning punishment, if such statement or views are presented to the court; and”.

(b) ENHANCED RIGHT TO BE HEARD CONCERNING SENTENCE.—Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure is amended—

(1) in subdivision (c)(3)(E)—

(A) by striking “if the sentence is to be imposed for a crime of violence or sexual abuse.”; and

(B) by inserting “written or oral” before “statement”; and

(2) by amending subdivision (f) to read as follows:

“(f) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this rule, the term ‘victim’ means any individual against whom an offense has been committed for which a sentence is to be imposed, but the right of allocation under subdivision (c)(3)(E) may be exercised instead by—

“(1) a parent or legal guardian, if the victim is incompetent or has not reached 18 years of age; or

“(2) 1 or more family members or relatives designated by the court, if the victim is deceased or incapacitated,

if such person or persons are present at the sentencing hearing, regardless of whether the victim is present.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall become effective as provided in paragraph (3).

(2) ACTION BY JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—

(A) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Judicial Conference of the United States shall submit to Congress a report containing recommendations for amending the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to provide enhanced opportunities for victims to participate during the presentencing and sentencing phase of the criminal process.

(B) INAPPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW.—Chapter 131 of title 28, United States Code, does not apply to any recommendation made by the Judicial Conference of the United States under this paragraph.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.—Except as otherwise provided by law, if the Judicial Conference of the United States—

(A) submits a report in accordance with paragraph (2) containing recommendations described in that paragraph, and those recommendations are the same as the amendments made by subsection (b), the amendments made by subsection (b) shall become effective 30 days after the date on which the recommendations are submitted to Congress under paragraph (2);

(B) submits a report in accordance with paragraph (2) containing recommendations described in that paragraph, and those recommendations are different in any respect from the amendments made by subsection (b), the recommendations made pursuant to paragraph (2) shall become effective 180 days after the date on which the recommendations are submitted to Congress under paragraph (2), unless an Act of Congress is passed overturning the recommendations; and

(C) fails to comply with paragraph (2), the amendments made by subsection (b) shall become effective 360 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) APPLICATION.—Any amendment made pursuant to this section (including any amendment made pursuant to the recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States under paragraph (2)) shall apply in any proceeding commenced on or after the effective date of the amendment.

SEC. 106. RIGHT TO NOTICE CONCERNING SENTENCE ADJUSTMENT, DISCHARGE FROM PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY, AND EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (6) of section 503(c) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10607(c)), as redesignated by section 103 of this Act, is amended to read as follows:

“(6) After trial, a responsible official shall provide a victim the earliest possible notice of—

“(A) the scheduling of a parole hearing or a hearing on modification of probation or supervised release for the offender;

“(B) the escape, work release, furlough, discharge or conditional discharge, or any other form of release from custody of the offender, including an offender who was found not guilty by reason of insanity;

“(C) the grant of executive clemency, including any pardon, reprieve, commutation of sentence, or remission of fine, to the offender; and

“(D) the death of the offender, if the offender dies while in custody.”.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Attorney General shall submit biannually to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on executive clemency matters or cases delegated for review or investigation to the Attorney General by the President, including for each year—

(1) the number of petitions so delegated;

(2) the number of reports submitted to the President;

(3) the number of petitions for executive clemency granted and the number denied;

(4) the name of each person whose petition for executive clemency was granted or denied and the offenses of conviction of that person for which executive clemency was granted or denied; and

(5) with respect to any person granted executive clemency, the date that any victim of an offense that was the subject of that grant of executive clemency was notified, pursuant to Department of Justice regulations, of a petition for executive clemency, and whether such victim submitted a statement concerning the petition.

SEC. 107. PROCEDURES TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE.

(a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General of the United States shall promulgate regulations to enforce the rights of victims of crime described in section 502 of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 10606) and to ensure compliance by responsible officials with the obligations described in section 503 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 10607).

(b) CONTENTS.—The regulations promulgated under subsection (a) shall—

(1) establish an administrative authority within the Department of Justice to receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of a crime victim;

(2) require a course of training for employees and offices of the Department of Justice that fail to comply with provisions of Federal law pertaining to the treatment of victims of crime, and otherwise assist such employees and offices in responding more effectively to the needs of victims;

(3) contain disciplinary sanctions, including suspension or termination from employment, for employees of the Department of

Justice who willfully or wantonly fail to comply with provisions of Federal law pertaining to the treatment of victims of crime; and

(4) provide that the Attorney General, or the designee of the Attorney General, shall be the final arbiter of the complaint, and that there shall be no judicial review of the final decision of the Attorney General by a complainant.

TITLE II—VICTIM ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES

SEC. 201. PILOT PROGRAMS TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH STATE CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS LAWS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) COMPLIANCE AUTHORITY.—The term “compliance authority” means 1 of the compliance authorities established and operated under a program under subsection (b) to enforce the rights of victims of crime.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime.

(3) OFFICE.—The term “Office” means the Office for Victims of Crime.

(b) PILOT PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, acting through the Director, shall establish and carry out a program to provide for pilot programs in 5 States to establish and operate compliance authorities to enforce the rights of victims of crime.

(2) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, acting through the Director, shall enter into an agreement with a State to conduct a pilot program referred to in paragraph (1), which agreement shall provide for a grant to assist the State in carrying out the pilot program.

(B) CONTENTS OF AGREEMENT.—The agreement referred to in subparagraph (A) shall specify that—

(i) the compliance authority shall be established and operated in accordance with this section; and

(ii) except with respect to meeting applicable requirements of this section concerning carrying out the duties of a compliance authority under this section (including the applicable reporting duties under subsection (f) and the terms of the agreement), a compliance authority shall operate independently of the Office.

(C) NO AUTHORITY OVER DAILY OPERATIONS.—The Office shall have no supervisory or decisionmaking authority over the day-to-day operations of a compliance authority.

(c) OBJECTIVES.—

(1) MISSION.—The mission of a compliance authority established and operated under a pilot program under this section shall be to promote compliance and effective enforcement of State laws regarding the rights of victims of crime.

(2) DUTIES.—A compliance authority established and operated under a pilot program under this section shall—

(A) receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of a crime victim; and

(B) issue findings following such investigations.

(3) OTHER DUTIES.—A compliance authority established and operated under a pilot program under this section may—

(A) pursue legal actions to define or enforce the rights of victims;

(B) review procedures established by public agencies and private organizations that provide services to victims, and evaluate the delivery of services to victims by such agencies and organizations;

(C) coordinate and cooperate with other public agencies and private organizations

concerned with the implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of the rights of victims and enter into cooperative agreements with such agencies and organizations for the furtherance of the rights of victims;

(D) ensure a centralized location for victim services information;

(E) recommend changes in State policies concerning victims, including changes in the system for providing victim services;

(F) provide public education, legislative advocacy, and development of proposals for systemic reform; and

(G) advertise to advise the public of its services, purposes, and procedures.

(d) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State shall submit an application to the Director which includes assurances that—

(1) the State has provided legal rights to victims of crime at the adult and juvenile levels;

(2) a compliance authority that receives funds under this section will include a role for—

(A) representatives of criminal justice agencies, crime victim service organizations, and the educational community;

(B) a medical professional whose work includes work in a hospital emergency room; and

(C) a therapist whose work includes treatment of crime victims; and

(3) Federal funds received under this section will be used to supplement, and not to supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available to enforce the rights of victims of crime.

(e) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give preference to a State that provides legal standing to prosecutors and victims of crime to assert the rights of victims of crime.

(f) OVERSIGHT.—

(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Director may provide technical assistance and training to a State that receives a grant under this section to achieve the purposes of this section.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each State that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Director, for each year in which funds from a grant received under this section are expended, a report that contains—

(A) a summary of the activities carried out under the grant;

(B) an assessment of the effectiveness of such activities in promoting compliance and effective implementation of the laws of that State regarding the rights of victims of crime;

(C) a strategic plan for the year following the year covered under subparagraph (A); and

(D) such other information as the Director may require.

(g) REVIEW OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute for Justice shall conduct an evaluation of the pilot programs carried out under this section to determine the effectiveness of the compliance authorities that are the subject of the pilot programs in carrying out the mission and duties described in subsection (c).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a written report on the results of the evaluation required by paragraph (1).

(h) DURATION.—A grant under this section shall be made for a period not longer than 4 years, but may be renewed for a period not to exceed 2 years on such terms as the Director may require.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, to remain available until expended—

(A) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

(B) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

(2) EVALUATIONS.—Up to 5 percent of the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) in any fiscal year may be used for administrative expenses incurred in conducting the evaluations and preparing the report required by subsection (g).

SEC. 202. INCREASED RESOURCES TO DEVELOP STATE-OF-THE-ART SYSTEMS FOR NOTIFYING CRIME VICTIMS OF IMPORTANT DATES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1404C the following:

“SEC. 1404D. VICTIM NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director may make grants as provided in section 1404(c)(1)(A) to State, tribal, and local prosecutors’ offices, law enforcement agencies, courts, jails, and correctional institutions, and to qualified private entities, to develop and implement state-of-the-art systems for notifying victims of crime of important dates and developments relating to the criminal proceedings at issue on a timely and efficient basis.

“(b) INTEGRATION OF SYSTEMS.—Systems developed and implemented under this section may be integrated with existing case management systems operated by the recipient of the grant.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

“(2) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2005; and

“(3) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

“(d) FALSE CLAIMS ACT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts collected pursuant to sections 3729 through 3731 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘False Claims Act’), may be used for grants under this section.”.

SEC. 203. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE GRANTS.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) hold juvenile offenders accountable for their offenses, while ensuring the continuing safety of victims;

(2) involve victims and the community in the juvenile justice process;

(3) obligate the offender to pay restitution to the victim and to the community through community service or through financial or other forms of restitution; and

(4) equip juvenile offenders with the skills needed to live responsibly and productively.

(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—The Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice shall make grants, in accordance with such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, to units of local governments, tribal governments, and qualified private entities to establish restorative justice programs, such as victim and offender mediation, family and community conferences, family and group conferences, sentencing circles, restorative panels, and reparative boards, as an alternative to, or in addition to, incarceration.

(c) PROGRAM CRITERIA.—A program funded by a grant made under this section shall—

(1) be fully voluntary by both the victim and the offender (who must admit responsibility), once the prosecuting agency has determined that the case is appropriate for this program;

(2) include as a critical component accountability conferences, at which the victim will have the opportunity to address the offender directly, to describe the impact of

the offense against the victim, and the opportunity to suggest possible forms of restitution;

(3) require that conferences be attended by the victim, the offender and, when possible, the parents or guardians of the offender, and the arresting officer; and

(4) provide an early, individualized assessment and action plan to each juvenile offender in order to prevent further criminal behavior through the development of appropriate skills in the juvenile offender so that the juvenile is more capable of living productively and responsibly in the community.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(1) \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

(2) \$4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

SEC. 204. GRANTS TO DEVELOP INTERDISCIPLINARY COORDINATED SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1404D, as added by section 202 of this Act, the following:

“SEC. 1404E. INTERDISCIPLINARY COORDINATED SERVICE PROGRAMS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director is authorized to award grants under section 1404(c)(1)(A) to States, tribal governments, local governments, and qualified public or private entities, to develop and implement interdisciplinary coordinated service programs for victims of crime.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

“(1) INTERDISCIPLINARY COORDINATED SERVICE PROGRAM.—The term ‘interdisciplinary coordinated service program’ means a case management program that coordinates the various systems and programs that impact or assist victims of crime, including—

“(A) the criminal justice system;

“(B) public or private victim assistance organizations;

“(C) victim compensation programs;

“(D) public or private health care services;

“(E) public or private mental health services;

“(F) community-based victim service organizations;

“(G) public or private educational services, including preschool, after-school care, and child care programs; and

“(H) other public or private sources of services or assistance to victims of crime.

“(2) EMERGENCY INTERDISCIPLINARY COORDINATED SERVICE PROGRAM.—The term ‘emergency interdisciplinary coordinated service program’ means an interdisciplinary coordinated service program that responds to a community crisis.

“(3) COMMUNITY CRISIS.—The term ‘community crisis’ means a single crime or multiple related crimes that have a wide impact or serious consequences on a community.

“(4) LEAD ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘lead entity’ means the State, tribal government, local prosecutor’s office, or qualified public or private entity with experience working across disciplines and agencies, that leads the interdisciplinary coordinated service program or emergency interdisciplinary coordinated service program.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The lead entity is responsible for distributing funds to any entities collaborating on the interdisciplinary coordinated service program or emergency interdisciplinary coordinated service program, as necessary.

“(C) MISSION.—The mission of a program developed and implemented with a grant under this section shall be to—

“(1) streamline access to services by victims of crime;

“(2) eliminate barriers to services for victims of crime;

“(3) coordinate client services across disciplines to assure continuity of care, including the use of technology to link service providers to each other;

“(4) improve how victims of crime experience the criminal justice system in order to promote cooperation and trust;

“(5) reduce duplication of effort in outreach and provision of services to victims;

“(6) assist crime victims in avoiding unnecessary and repetitive interviewing, retelling of victimization, and completion of applications; and

“(7) improve service delivery through client input and feedback.

“(d) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall give preference to lead entities that collaborate with the most comprehensive coalition of entities that impact or serve victims of crime.

“(e) OVERSIGHT.—

“(1) FUNDING PROPOSAL.—The proposed distribution of funding among the lead entity and any collaborating entities shall be included in any grant application for funding.

“(2) REPORT.—Each lead entity that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Director, for each year in which funds from a grant under this section are expended, a report assessing the effectiveness of the emergency interdisciplinary coordinated service program or the interdisciplinary coordinated service program.

“(f) REVIEW OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute for Justice shall conduct an evaluation of the emergency interdisciplinary coordinated service programs and the interdisciplinary coordinated service programs carried out under this section to determine the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of the programs in carrying out the mission and duties described under subsection (c).

“(2) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall submit, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a written report on the results of the evaluation required under paragraph (1).

“(g) DURATION.—The Director shall award grants under this section for a period not to exceed 4 years, but may renew the grant for a period not to exceed 2 years on such terms as the Director may reasonably require.

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated, in addition to funds made available by section 1402(d)(4)(C)—

“(A) \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2007 for emergency interdisciplinary service programs; and

“(B) \$14,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2007 for interdisciplinary service programs.

“(2) DEADLINES.—Funds appropriated for emergency interdisciplinary service programs shall be made available by the Director not later than 30 days after the date of the community crisis and distributed not later than 120 days after the date of the community crisis.

“(3) TRANSFER OF UNEXPENDED FUNDS.—All funds appropriated, but not expended, for emergency interdisciplinary service programs during each fiscal year shall be obligated to interdisciplinary service programs for distribution in the subsequent fiscal year and shall not be diverted to offset increased spending.

“(4) EVALUATION.—Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used to carry out the provisions under subsection (f).

“(5) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be

used to supplement, and not supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available to support interdisciplinary service programs and emergency interdisciplinary service programs.

“(i) FALSE CLAIMS ACT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts collected pursuant to sections 3729 through 3731 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘False Claims Act’), may be used for grants under this section.”.

SEC. 205. GRANTS FOR SERVICES TO CRIME VICTIMS WITH SPECIAL COMMUNICATION NEEDS.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1404E, as added by section 204 of this Act, the following:

“SEC. 1404F. SERVICES TO VICTIMS WITH SPECIAL COMMUNICATION NEEDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director is authorized to award demonstration grants under section 1404(c)(1)(A) to States, tribal governments, local governments, and qualified public or private entities to support the extension of services to victims with special communication needs.

“(b) MISSION.—The mission of a demonstration grant awarded under this section shall be to expand the capacity of victim service providers to serve crime victims with special communication needs relating to limited English proficiency, hearing loss, or developmental disabilities.

“(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded under a demonstration grant awarded under this section may include—

“(1) contracting with a telephonic interpreter service to offer services to a specified pool of victim service providers, at no additional cost to such service providers or at a discounted rate;

“(2) the use of local interpreters;

“(3) the use of bilingual or multilingual victim advocates or assistants;

“(4) foreign language classes and cultural competency training for service providers;

“(5) translation of materials;

“(6) hearing assistance devices;

“(7) services to help individuals with developmental disabilities understand court proceedings;

“(8) community outreach; and

“(9) other means to improve accessibility of victim services for crime victims with special communication needs.

“(d) TASK FORCES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State, tribal government, local government, or qualified public or private entity shall have established a task force to study needs and alternatives for promoting greater access to services for crime victims with special communication needs.

“(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The task force referred to in paragraph (1) shall be composed of representatives of—

“(A) system and non-system based victim service providers;

“(B) the predominant ethnic communities; and

“(C) individuals with severe hearing loss or developmental disabilities.

“(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Each task force referred to in paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) study the issues described under paragraph (1) during the period of any grant awarded; and

“(B) make specific recommendations for expenditures by the grant recipient.

“(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Each entity that receives a grant under this section shall submit to the Director, for each year in which funds from a grant received under this section are expended, a report containing—

“(1) a summary of the activities carried out under the grant;

“(2) an assessment of the effectiveness of such activities in extending services to previously unserved and underserved victims of crime;

“(3) a strategic plan for the year following the year covered under paragraph (1); and

“(4) such other information as the Director may require.

“(f) DURATION.—The Director shall award demonstration grants under this section for a period not to exceed 4 years, but may renew the grant for a period not to exceed 2 years on such terms as the Director may reasonably require.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, which shall remain available until expended—

“(1) \$500,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

“(2) \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2005 through 2007.

“(h) FALSE CLAIMS ACT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts collected pursuant to sections 3729 through 3731 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘False Claims Act’) may be used for grants under this section.”.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984

SEC. 301. FORMULA FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

(a) FORMULA FOR FUND DISTRIBUTIONS.—Section 1402(c) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) FUND DISTRIBUTION; RETENTION OF SUMS IN FUND; AVAILABILITY FOR EXPENDITURE WITHOUT FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.—

“(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the total amount to be distributed from the Fund in any fiscal year shall be not less than 105 percent nor more than 115 percent of the total amount distributed from the Fund in the previous fiscal year, provided that the amount shall at a minimum be sufficient fully provide grants in accordance with sections 1403(a)(1), 1404(a)(1), and 1404(c)(2).

“(B) In any fiscal year that there is an insufficient amount in the Fund to fully provide grants in accordance with subparagraph (A), the amounts made available for grants under sections 1403(a), 1404(a), and 1404(c) shall be reduced by an equal percentage.

“(C) In any fiscal year that the total amount available in the Fund is more than 2 times the total amount distributed in the previous fiscal year, up to 125 percent of the amount distributed in the previous fiscal year may be distributed.

“(2) In each fiscal year, the Director shall distribute amounts from the Fund in accordance with subsection (d). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all sums deposited in the Fund that are not distributed shall remain in reserve in the Fund for obligation in future fiscal years, without fiscal year limitation.”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE AMOUNT FOR TOTAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—Section 1404(a)(1) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Except as provided in section 1402(c)(1)(B), the total amount distributed to States under this subsection in any fiscal year shall not be less than the average amount distributed for this purpose during the prior 3 fiscal years.”.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE AMOUNT FOR OVC DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.—Section 1404(c)(2) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603(c)(2)) is amended by inserting after “(2)” the following: “Except as provided in section 1402(c)(1)(B), the amount available for grants under this subsection in

any fiscal year shall not be less than the average amount available for this purpose during the prior 3 fiscal years.”.

SEC. 302. CLARIFICATION REGARDING ANTITERRORISM EMERGENCY RESERVE.

Section 1402(d)(5)(C) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(5)(C)) is amended by inserting “, and any amounts used to replenish such reserve,” after “any such amounts carried over”.

SEC. 303. PROHIBITION ON DIVERTING CRIME VICTIMS FUND TO OFFSET INCREASED SPENDING.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to ensure that amounts deposited in the Crime Victims Fund (as established by section 1402(a) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(a))) are distributed in a timely manner to assist victims of crime as intended by current law and are not diverted to offset increased spending.

(b) TREATMENT OF CRIME VICTIMS FUND.—Section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) For purposes of congressional points of order, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, any limitation on spending from the Fund included in the President’s budget or enacted in appropriations legislation for fiscal year 2004 or any subsequent fiscal year shall not be scored as discretionary savings.”.

**CRIME VICTIMS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2003—
SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY
OVERVIEW**

The Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2003 represents an important step in Congress’s continuing efforts to provide assistance and afford respect to victims of crime. The bill will accomplish three major goals. First, it will provide enhanced rights and protections for victims of federal crimes. Second, it will assist victims of State crimes through grant programs designed to promote compliance with State victim’s rights laws. Third, it will improve the manner in which the Crime Victims Fund is managed and preserved.

**TITLE I—VICTIM RIGHTS IN THE FEDERAL
SYSTEM**

Sec. 101. Right to consult concerning detention. Requires the government to consult with victim prior to a detention hearing to obtain information that can be presented to the court on the issue of any threat the suspected offender may pose to the victim. Requires the court to make inquiry during a detention hearing concerning the views of the victim, and to consider such views in determining whether the suspected offender should be detained.

Sec. 102. Right to a speedy trial. Requires the court to consider the interests of the victim in the prompt and appropriate disposition of the case, free from unreasonable delay.

Sec. 103. Right to consult concerning plea. Requires the government to make reasonable efforts to notify the victim of, and consider the victim’s views about, any proposed or contemplated plea agreement. Requires the court, prior to entering judgment on a plea, to make inquiry concerning the views of the victim on the issue of the plea.

Sec. 104. Enhanced participatory rights at trial. Provides standing for the prosecutor and the victim to assert the right of the victim to attend and observe the trial. Extends the Victim Rights Clarification Act to apply to televised proceedings. Amends the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 to strengthen the right of crime victims to be present at court proceedings, including trials.

Sec. 105. Enhanced participatory rights at sentencing. Requires the probation officer to include as part of the presentence report any victim impact statement submitted by a victim. Extends to all victims the right to make a statement or present information in relation to the sentence. Requires the court to consider the victim's views concerning punishment, if such views are presented to the court, before imposing sentence.

Sec. 106. Right to notice concerning sentence adjustment, discharge from psychiatric facility, and executive clemency. Requires the government to provide the victim the earliest possible notice of (1) the scheduling of a hearing on modification of probation or supervised release for the offender; (2) the discharge or conditional discharge from a psychiatric facility of an offender who was found not guilty by reason of insanity; or (3) the grant of executive clemency to the offender. Requires the Attorney General to report to Congress concerning executive clemency matters delegated for review or investigation to the Attorney General.

Sec. 107. Procedures to promote compliance. Establishes an administrative system for enforcing the rights of crime victims in the Federal system.

TITLE II—VICTIM ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES

Sec. 201. Pilot programs to enforce compliance with State crime victim's rights laws. Authorizes the establishment of pilot programs in five States to establish and operate compliance authorities to promote compliance and effective enforcement of State laws regarding the rights of victims of crime. Compliance authorities will receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of a crime victim's rights, and issue findings following such investigations. Amounts authorized are \$5 million through FY2004, and such sums as necessary for the next two fiscal years.

Sec. 202. Increased resources to develop state-of-the-art systems for notifying crime victims of important dates and developments. Authorizes grants to develop and implement crime victim notification systems. Amounts authorized are \$10 million through FY2004, and \$5 million for each of the next two fiscal years.

Sec. 203. Restorative justice grants. Authorizes grants to establish juvenile restorative justice programs. Eligible programs shall: (1) be fully voluntary by both the victim and the offender (who must admit responsibility); (2) include as a critical component accountability conferences, at which the victim will have the opportunity to address the offender directly; (3) require that conferences be attended by the victim, the offender, and when possible, the parents or guardians of the offender, and the arresting officer; and (4) provide an early, individualized assessment and action plan to each juvenile offender. These programs may act as an alternative to, or in addition to, incarceration. Amounts authorized are \$8 million through FY2004, and \$4 million for each of the next two fiscal years.

Sec. 204. Grants to develop interdisciplinary coordinated service programs for victims of crime. Authorizes grants to establish or develop case management programs that can coordinate the various systems and programs that impact or assist victims, thereby streamlining access to services and reducing "revictimization" within the criminal justice system. Emergency interdisciplinary coordinated service programs will respond to events that have serious consequences on a particular community, such as terrorist attacks. Amounts authorized are \$6 million for each of the next four fiscal years.

Sec. 205. Grants for services to crime victims with special communication needs. Au-

thorizes demonstration grants to expand the capacity of victim service providers to serve victims with special communication needs, such as limited English proficiency, hearing disabilities, and developmental disabilities. Amounts authorized are \$500,000 through FY2004, and \$5 million for each of the next three fiscal years.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT

Sec. 301. Formula for distributions from the Crime Victims Fund. Replaces the annual cap on distributions from the Crime Victims Fund with a formula that ensures stability in the amounts distributed while preserving the amounts remaining in the Fund for use in future years. In general, subject to the availability of money in the Fund, the total amount to be distributed in any fiscal year shall be not less than 105 percent nor more than 115 percent of the total amount distributed in the previous fiscal year. This section also establishes minimum levels of annual funding for both State victim assistance grants and discretionary grants by the Office for Victims of Crime.

Sec. 302. Clarification regarding antiterrorism emergency reserve. Clarifies the intent of the USA PATRIOT Act regarding the restructured Antiterrorism emergency reserve, which was that any amounts used to replenish the reserve after the first year would be above any limitation on spending from the Fund.

Sec. 303. Prohibition on diverting crime victims fund to offset increased spending. Ensures that the amounts deposited in the Crime Victims Fund are distributed in a timely manner to assist victims of crime as intended by current law and are not diverted to offset increased spending.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, victims of crime deserve to have their voices heard and be notified about important events in the criminal justice system relating to their cases, and they deserve enforceable rights under the law.

Today, my colleagues and I are introducing the Crime Victims Assistance Act. It is especially appropriate that we do so this week, which is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Our bill is intended to define the rights of victims more clearly, and establish effective means to implement and enforce these rights. Equally important, it does so without taking the unnecessary and time-consuming step of amending the Constitution.

Our bill strengthens protections for victims of both violent and nonviolent Federal crimes, and gives them a greater voice in the criminal justice system. It gives victims a number of important rights, such as the right to be notified and consulted on detention and plea agreements; the right to be present and heard at trial and at sentencing; and the right to be notified of a scheduled hearing on a sentence adjustment, discharged from a psychiatric facility, or grant of clemency.

The rights established by this bill will fill existing gaps in Federal criminal law and will be a major step toward guaranteeing that victims of crime receive fair treatment and are afforded the respect they deserve. Our bill achieves these goals in a way that does not interfere with the rights of the States to protect victims in ways appropriate to each State.

Rather than mandating that States modify their criminal justice procedures in particular ways, our bill authorizes the use of Federal funds to establish effective programs to promote victim rights compliance. It increases resources for the development of state-of-the-art systems for notifying victims of important dates and developments in their cases. It provides funds for the development of community-based programs relating to those rights. It also provides funds for case management programs to streamline access to victims services and reduce "revictimization" by the criminal justice system, and enable service providers to help victims with special communication needs, such as limited English proficiency, hearing disabilities, and developmental disability.

Finally, our bill replaces the cap on spending from the Crime Victims Fund, which has prevented millions of dollars of fund deposits from reaching victims and supporting essential services. The bill adopts a new approach supported by victim groups to strengthen the stability of the fund and protect its assets, while allowing more funds to be distributed for victim programs.

We do not have to amend the Constitution to achieve these important goals. The Constitution is the foundation of our democracy. It reflects the enduring principles of our country. The Framers deliberately made the Constitution difficult to amend because it was never intended to be used for normal legislative purposes. If it is not necessary to amend the Constitution to achieve particular goals, it is necessary not to amend it. Our legislation is well-designed to establish effective and enforceable rights for victims of crime, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 807. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a maximum term of supervised release of life for sex offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the legislation I have offered, along with Senator HATCH, who chairs the Judiciary Committee, is called the Lifetime Consequences for Sex Offenders Act of 2003. It is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice.

We will be seeking to include it within the child crimes bill, otherwise known as the PROTECT Act.

Studies show that sexual offenders are prone toward recidivism throughout their lives. A 1988 study of sexual recidivism factors on child molesters showed that 43 percent of offenders sexually reoffended within a 4-year followup period—43 percent, almost half of them who were caught. Within a 4-year period, maybe others reoffended and were not caught. So one way to help curb that recidivism is to place the defendant on supervised release for a period of years after he or she is released from prison.

Currently, under 18 U.S.C. Section 3543, a Federal judge is allowed to impose a term of 1 to 5 years supervised release on a convicted sex offender. In a review of 42 studies regarding sexual-offender recidivism in which researchers followed up on the offenders, the researchers have found that the longer the followup period is, the greater is the percentage of those who will commit another crime. So it means they tend to reoffend way out into extended periods of time.

So this will give the sentencing court discretion to place a sex offender on supervised release for a term of up to life if the court thinks that is appropriate.

Mr. President, I had one of America's finest citizens in my office this afternoon, John Walsh of the "America's Most Wanted" program, of which he is known so well. He has been a champion of protecting children from sexual predators and abuse. He told me there is no doubt—and there is no doubt scientifically or any other way—that child predators and sexual offenders and child molesters tend to be recidivists. Pedophiles continue that activity. We wish it were not so, but we see that in the papers every day—people who have had prior problems, who have not just offended one time.

When I was a Federal prosecutor, I prosecuted a number of individuals charged with sexual based offenses. In almost every instance, those who are apprehended—possessing child pornography, making child pornography—had a history prior to that, over a period of years, of the molestation of other children. In fact, I remember one who did not appear to have that history, and the agent ended up talking to his daughter or step-daughter, and she said when she was a young girl, he had molested her. So there was never one defendant that I had, in the fifteen years I prosecuted, who did not have a history of it.

It is a problem that we know is real. And it is not correct or wise to have a judge maybe sentence somebody to jail for 5 years in custody, and then they get out, and the most the judge can supervise them is 1 to 5 years. They may still be molesting children 25 years down the road. Supervision can help them avoid repeat offenses and can help protect children. And they will have a probation or parole officer supervising their activities, making them report, on a daily basis, knowing where they are working, making sure they are not working in an area that could endanger children.

I think this is a commonsense bill. Senator HATCH and I are pleased to offer it. It is something that needs to be made a part of American law.

I appreciate the leadership that John Walsh has committed to these issues and the PROTECT Act, in particular.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 807

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lifetime Consequences for Sex Offenders Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18.

Section 3583 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3), by inserting "on any such revocation" after "required to serve";

(2) in subsection (h), by striking "that is less than the maximum term of imprisonment authorized under subsection (e)(3)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(k) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the authorized term of supervised release for any offense under section 1201 involving a minor victim, and for any offense under section 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2244(a)(2), 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425, is any term of years or life."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 105—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE V. MACY E. MORSE, ET AL.

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas, in the case of State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al., pending in Portsmouth District Court for the State of New Hampshire, testimony has been requested from Joel Maiola, a staff member in the office of Senator Judd Gregg;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privilege of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Joel Maiola is authorized to provide testimony in the case of State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al., except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Joel Maiola in connection with any testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr.

GRASSLEY, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 106

Whereas during the term of President Dwight David Eisenhower and the era of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, it became apparent that the development of external markets was needed to ensure the financial viability of the agricultural sector of the United States;

Whereas the Foreign Agricultural Service was established on March 10, 1953, to develop and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

Whereas the Foreign Agricultural Service has represented agricultural interests of the United States during a period of expansion of United States agricultural exports from less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1953 to more than \$50,000,000,000 in 2002; and

Whereas the number of organizations engaged in the public and private partnership established by the Foreign Agricultural Service to promote United States agricultural exports has grown from 1 organization in 1955 to more than 80 organizations in 2003, with market development and expansion occurring in nearly every global marketplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Foreign Agricultural Service on March 10, 1953, recognizes the Service for—

(A) cooperating with, and leading, the United States agricultural community in developing and expanding export markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

(B) identifying the private partners capable of carrying out the mission of the Service;

(C) identifying and expanding markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

(D) introducing innovative and creative ways of expanding the markets;

(E) providing international food assistance to feed the hungry worldwide;

(F) addressing unfair barriers to United States agricultural exports;

(G) implementing strict procedures governing the use and evaluation of programs and funds of the Service; and

(H) overseeing the use of taxpayers dollars to carry out programs of the Service; and

(2) declares that March 10, 2003, is a day recognizing—

(A) the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Foreign Agricultural Service; and

(B) the contributions of the Foreign Agricultural Service and employees and partners of the Service to agriculture in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING SCLERODERMA

Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Whereas scleroderma is a debilitating and potentially fatal autoimmune disease with a broad range of symptoms which may be either localized or systemic;

Whereas scleroderma may attack vital internal organs, including the heart, esophagus, lungs, and kidneys, and may do so without causing any external symptoms;

Whereas more than 300,000 people in the United States suffer from scleroderma;

Whereas the symptoms of scleroderma include hardening and thickening of the skin, swelling, disfigurement of the hands, spasms of blood vessels causing severe discomfort in the fingers and toes, weight loss, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, extreme fatigue, and ulcerations on the fingertips which are slow to heal;

Whereas people with advanced scleroderma may be unable to perform even the simplest tasks;

Whereas 80 percent of the people suffering from scleroderma are women between the ages of 25 and 55;

Whereas scleroderma is the 5th leading cause of death among all autoimmune diseases for women who are 65 years old or younger;

Whereas the wide range of symptoms and localized and systemic variations of scleroderma make it difficult to diagnose;

Whereas the average diagnosis of scleroderma is made 5 years after the onset of symptoms;

Whereas the cause of scleroderma is still unknown and there is no known cure; and

Whereas the estimated annual direct and indirect costs of scleroderma in the United States are \$1,500,000,000: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) private organizations and health care providers should be recognized for their efforts to promote awareness of and research on scleroderma;

(2) the people of the United States, including the medical community, should make themselves aware of the symptoms of scleroderma and contribute to the fight against scleroderma;

(3) the Federal Government has a responsibility to promote awareness regarding scleroderma, to adequately fund research projects regarding scleroderma, and to continue to consider ways to improve the quality of health care services provided for scleroderma patients, including making prescription medication more affordable;

(4) the National Institutes of Health should continue to play a leadership role in the fight against scleroderma by—

(A) working more closely with private organizations and researchers to find a cure for scleroderma;

(B) funding research projects regarding scleroderma conducted by private organizations and researchers;

(C) holding a scleroderma symposium which would bring together distinguished scientists and clinicians from across the United States to determine the most important priorities in scleroderma research;

(D) supporting the formation of small workgroups composed of experts from diverse but related scientific fields to study scleroderma;

(E) conducting more genetic, environmental, and clinical research regarding scleroderma;

(F) training more basic and clinical scientists to carry out such research; and

(G) providing for better dissemination of the information learned from such research; and

(5) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should give priority consideration to the establishment of a national epidemiological study to better track the incidence of scleroderma and to gather information about the disease that could lead to a cure.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 525. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the reso-

lution S. Res. 97, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 525. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 97, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government; as follows:

Delete the preamble and insert in lieu thereof:

Whereas on March 18, 2003, Fidel Castro and the Government of Cuba began an island-wide campaign to arrest and jail dozens of prominent democracy activists and critics of the repressive regime;

Whereas since March 19, 2003, the Cuban police have arrested approximately 80 Cubans for engaging in free speech under Law 88, the Law for the Protection of National Independence and the Economy of Cuba, which is a notorious law passed 3 years ago by the communist county;

Whereas the imprisoned political opponents of Castro include librarians, journalists, and others who have supported the Varela Project, which seeks to bring free speech, open elections, and democracy to the island nation;

Whereas during this crackdown, widely recognized as the most severe in some time, Fidel Castro is inhumanely pursuing the harshest punishments for these political prisoners, including pursuing life sentences for as many as 12; and

Whereas the failure to condemn the Cuban Government's renewed political repression of democracy activists will undermine the opportunity for freedom on the Island.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed, en bloc, to the immediate consideration of the following bills on the calendar: No. 35, S. 164; No. 36, S. 212; No. 37, S. 220; No. 38, S. 278; No. 39, S. 328, No. 40, S. 347, and No. 42, H.R. 397.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bills by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 164) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement.

A bill (S. 212) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the High Plains States in conducting a hydrogeologic characterization, mapping, modeling and monitoring program for the High Plains Aquifer, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 220) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois.

A bill (S. 278) to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 328) to designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area", and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 347) to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a joint special resources study to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Rim of the Valley Corridor as

a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 397) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills, en bloc.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, where applicable, the committee amendments be agreed to; that the bills, as amended, if amended, be read a third time and passed; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD, the above occurring en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ STUDY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 164) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 164

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.]

[This Act may be cited as the "César Estrada Chávez Study Act".]

[SEC. 2. FINDINGS.]

[Congress finds that—

(1) on March 31, 1927, César Estrada Chávez was born on a small farm near Yuma, Arizona;

(2) at age 10, Chávez and his family became migrant farm workers after they lost their farm in the Great Depression;

(3) throughout his youth and into adulthood, Chávez migrated across the Southwest, laboring in fields and vineyards;

(4) during this period, Chávez was exposed to the hardships and injustices of farm worker life;

(5) in 1952, Chávez's life as an organizer and public servant began when he left the fields and joined the Community Service Organization, a community-based self-help organization;

(6) while with the Community Service Organization, Chávez conducted—

[(A) voter registration drives; and

[(B) campaigns against racial and economic discrimination;

[(7) during the late 1950's and early 1960's, Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

[(8) in 1962, Chávez founded the National Farm Workers Association, an organization that—

[(A) was the first successful farm workers union in the United States; and

[(B) became known as the "United Farm Workers of America";

[(9) from 1962 to 1993, as leader of United Farm Workers of America, Chávez achieved for tens of thousands of farm workers—

[(A) dignity and respect;
 [(B) fair wages;
 [(C) medical coverage;
 [(D) pension benefits;
 [(E) humane living conditions; and
 [(F) other rights and protections;
 [(10) the leadership and humanitarianism of César Chávez continue to influence and inspire millions of citizens of the United States to seek social justice and civil rights for the poor and disenfranchised; and

[(11) the life of César Chávez and his family provides an outstanding opportunity to illustrate and interpret the history of agricultural labor in the western United States.

ISEC. 3. RESOURCE STUDY.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall complete a resource study of sites in the State of Arizona, the State of California, and other States that are significant to the life of César E. Chávez and the farm labor movement in the western United States to determine—

[(1) appropriate methods for preserving and interpreting the sites; and

[(2) whether any of the sites meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or designation as a national historic landmark under—

[(A) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.); and

[(B) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

[(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

[(1) consider the criteria for the study of areas for potential inclusion in the National Park System under section 8(b)(2) of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(b)(2)); and

[(2) consult with—

[(A) the César E. Chávez Foundation;

[(B) the United Farm Workers Union;

[(C) State and local historical associations and societies; and

[(D) the State Historic Preservation Officers of the State of Arizona, the State of California, and any other State in which a site described in subsection (a) is located.

[(c) REPORT.—On completion of the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on—

[(1) the findings of the study; and

[(2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

[(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.】

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “César Estrada Chávez Study Act”.

SEC. 2. RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available to implement this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall complete a resource study of sites in the State of Arizona, the State of California, and other States that are significant to the life of César E. Chávez and the farm labor movement in the western United States to determine appropriate methods for preserving and interpreting the sites; and to determine whether any of the sites meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as a national historic landmark under the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) and the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the study the Secretary shall consider the criteria for the study of areas of potential inclusion in the Na-

tional Park System under section 8(b)(2) of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(b)(2)).

(c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the César E. Chávez Foundation;

(2) the United Farm Workers Union; and

(3) State and local historical associations and societies, including State Historic Preservation Offices in the State where a site is located.

(d) REPORT.—On completion of the study the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the findings of the study and any recommendations.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 164), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER HYDROGEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION, MAPPING, AND MODELING ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 212) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the High Plains States in conducting a hydrogeologic characterization, mapping, modeling and monitoring program for the High Plains Aquifer, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 212

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

【This Act may be cited as the “High Plains Aquifer Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

【For the purposes of this Act:

【(1) ASSOCIATION.—The term “Association” means the Association of American State Geologists.

【(2) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the Western States Water Council.

【(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

【(4) FEDERAL COMPONENT.—The term “Federal component” means the Federal component of the High Plains Aquifer Comprehensive Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring Program described in section 3(c).

【(5) HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER.—The term “High Plains Aquifer” is the groundwater reserve depicted as Figure 1 in the United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 1400–B, titled “Geohydrology of the High Plains Aquifer in Parts of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.”.

【(6) HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER STATES.—The term “High Plains Aquifer States” means the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

【(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

【(8) STATE COMPONENT.—The term “State component” means the State component of the High Plains Aquifer Comprehensive Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring Program described in section 3(d).

ISEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

【(a) PROGRAM.—The Secretary, working through the United States Geological Survey, and in cooperation with participating State geological surveys and water management agencies of the High Plains Aquifer States, shall establish and carry out the High Plains Aquifer Comprehensive Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring Program, for the purposes of the characterization, mapping, modeling, and monitoring of the High Plains Aquifer. The Program shall undertake on a county-by-county level or at the largest scales and most detailed levels determined to be appropriate on a state-by-state and regional basis—

【(1) mapping of the hydrogeological configuration of the High Plains Aquifer; and

【(2) with respect to the High Plains Aquifer, analyses of the current and past rates at which groundwater is being withdrawn and recharged, the net rate of decrease or increase in High Plains Aquifer storage, the factors controlling the rate of horizontal and vertical migration of water within the High Plains Aquifer, and the current and past rate of change of saturated thickness within the High Plains Aquifer.

【The Program shall also develop, as recommended by the State panels referred to in subsection (d)(1), regional data bases and groundwater flow models.

【(b) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall make available fifty percent of the funds available pursuant to this title for use in carrying out the State component of the Program, as provided for by subsection (d).

【(c) FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPONENT.—

【(1) PRIORITIES.—The Program shall include a Federal component, developed in consultation with the Federal Review Panel provided for by subsection (e), which shall have as its priorities—

【(A) coordinating Federal, State, and local, data, maps, and models into an integrated physical characterization of the High Plains Aquifer;

【(B) supporting State and local activities with scientific and technical specialists; and

【(C) undertaking activities and providing technical capabilities not available at the State and local levels.

【(2) INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES.—The Federal component shall include interdisciplinary studies that add value to hydrogeologic characterization, mapping, modeling and monitoring for the High Plains Aquifer.

【(d) STATE PROGRAM COMPONENT.—

【(1) PRIORITIES.—Upon election by a High Plains Aquifer State, the State may participate in the State component of the Program which shall have as its priorities hydrogeologic characterization, mapping, modeling, and monitoring activities in areas of the High Plains Aquifer that will assist in addressing issues relating to groundwater depletion and resource assessment of the Aquifer. As a condition of participating in the State component of the Program, the Governor or Governor’s designee shall appoint a State panel representing a broad range of users of, and persons knowledgeable regarding, hydrogeologic data and information, which shall be appointed by the Governor of the State or the Governor’s designee. Priorities under the State component shall be based upon the recommendations of the State panel.

【(2) AWARDS.—

【(A) Twenty percent of the Federal funds available under the State component shall

be equally divided among the State geological surveys of the High Plains Aquifer States to carry out the purposes of the Program provided for by this title. In the event that the State geological survey is unable to utilize the funding for such purposes, the Secretary may, upon the petition of the Governor of the State, direct the funding to some other agency of the State to carry out the purposes of the Program.

[(B) In the case of a High Plains Aquifer State that has elected to participate in the State component of the Program, the remaining funds under the State component shall be competitively awarded to State or local agencies or entities in the High Plains Aquifer States, including State geological surveys, State water management agencies, institutions of higher education, or consortia of such agencies or entities. A State may submit a proposal for the United States Geological Survey to undertake activities and provide technical capabilities not available at the State and local levels. Such funds shall be awarded by the Director only for proposals that have been recommended by the State panels referred to in subsection (d)(1), subjected to independent peer review, and given final prioritization and recommendation by the Federal Review Panel established under subsection (e). Proposals for multistate activities must be recommended by the State panel of at least one of the affected States.

[(e) FEDERAL REVIEW PANEL.—

[(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be established a Federal Review Panel to evaluate the proposals submitted for funding under the State component under subsection (d)(2)(B) and to recommend approvals and levels of funding. In addition, the Federal Review Panel shall review and coordinate the Federal component priorities under subsection (c)(1), Federal interdisciplinary studies under subsection (c)(2), and the State component priorities under subsection (d)(1).

[(2) COMPOSITION AND SUPPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall appoint to the Federal Review Panel: (1) three representatives of the United States Geological Survey, at least one of which shall be a hydrologist or hydrogeologist; and (2) four representatives of the geological surveys and water management agencies of the High Plains Aquifer States from lists of nominees provided by the Association and the Council, so that there are two representatives of the State geological surveys and two representatives of the State water management agencies. Appointment to the Panel shall be for a term of 3 years. The Director shall provide technical and administrative support to the Federal Review Panel. Expenses for the Federal Review Panel shall be paid from funds available under the Federal component of the Program.

[(f) LIMITATION.—The United States Geological Survey shall not use any of the Federal funds to be made available under the State component for any fiscal year to pay indirect, servicing, or Program management charges. Recipients of awards granted under subsection (d)(2)(B) shall not use more than 18 percent of the Federal award amount for any fiscal year for indirect, servicing, or Program management charges. The Federal share of the costs of an activity funded under subsection (d)(2)(B) shall be no more than 50 percent of the total cost of that activity. The Secretary may apply the value of in-kind contributions of property and services to the non-Federal share of the costs of the activity.

[SEC. 4. PLAN.

[The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall, in consultation with the Associa-

tion, the Council, the Federal Review Panel, and the State panels, prepare a plan for the High Plains Aquifer Comprehensive Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring Program. The plan shall address overall priorities for the Program and a management structure and Program operations, including the role and responsibilities of the United States Geological Survey and the States in the Program, and mechanisms for identifying priorities for the Federal component and the State component.

[SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

[(a) REPORT ON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—One year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter through fiscal year 2011, the Secretary shall submit a report on the status of implementation of the Program established by this Act to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the High Plains Aquifer States. The initial report submitted by the Secretary shall contain the plan required by section 4.

[(b) REPORT ON HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER.—One year after the date of enactment of this Act and every year thereafter through fiscal year 2011, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the High Plains Aquifer States on the status of the High Plains Aquifer, including aquifer recharge rates, extraction rates, saturated thickness, and water table levels.

[(c) ROLE OF FEDERAL REVIEW PANEL.—The Federal Review Panel shall be given an opportunity to review and comment on the reports required by this section.

[SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2011 to carry out this Act.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “High Plains Aquifer Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, and Modeling Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) ASSOCIATION.—The term “Association” means the Association of American State Geologists.

(2) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the Western States Water Council.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(4) HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER.—The term “High Plains Aquifer” is the groundwater reserve depicted as Figure 1 in the United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 1400-B, titled “Geohydrology of the High Plains Aquifer in Parts of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.”

(5) HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER STATES.—The term “High Plains Aquifer States” means the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

(6) REVIEW PANEL.—The term “Review Panel” means the panel provided for by section 3(d).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) PROGRAM.—The Secretary, through the United States Geological Survey, and in cooperation with the High Plains Aquifer States, shall establish and carry out the High Plains Aquifer Comprehensive Hydrogeologic Program, to characterize, map, and model the High Plains Aquifer. The Program shall undertake at the

most detailed levels determined to be appropriate on a state-by-state basis, characterization, mapping and modeling of the hydrogeological configuration of the High Plains Aquifer.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the Program are to:

(1) provide for the hydrogeologic characterization, mapping and modeling of the High Plains Aquifer through a cooperative partnership effort between the U.S. Geological Survey and the High Plains Aquifer States;

(2) coordinate Federal, State, and local data, maps, and models into an integrated physical characterization of the High Plains Aquifer;

(3) support State and local activities with scientific and technical specialists; and

(4) undertake activities and provide technical capabilities not available at the State and local levels as may be requested by a Governor of a High Plains Aquifer State within such state.

(c) REQUESTS FROM GOVERNORS.—The Governor of a High Plains Aquifer State may submit a proposal to the Secretary requesting the Secretary to undertake activities and provide financial and technical capabilities not available at the State and local levels to carry out the purposes of the Program.

(d) REVIEW PANEL.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a Review Panel to: (1) evaluate the proposals submitted for funding under subsection (f); and (2) review and coordinate Program priorities. In performing its functions, the Review Panel shall consult with the Association and the Council.

(e) COMPOSITION AND SUPPORT.—The Review Panel shall be comprised of: (1) five representatives of the United States Geological Survey, at least two of which shall be hydrologists or hydrogeologists; and (2) one representative who is knowledgeable regarding hydrogeologic data and information from each of the High Plains Aquifer States that elects to participate in the Program. Each representative of a High Plains Aquifer State shall be recommended by the Governor of such State. The Secretary shall provide technical and administrative support to the Review Panel. Expenses for the Review Panel shall be paid from Program funds other than those referred to in subsection (f).

(f) FUNDING.—Fifty percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this Program shall be allocated equally by the Secretary for the participation of State and local agencies and institutions of higher education within each of the High Plains Aquifer States that elects to participate in the Program. Grants may be made by the Secretary from the funds described in this subsection based on proposals that have been recommended by the Governor and reviewed by the Review Panel. Proposals for multistate activities must be recommended by the Governors of all the affected States.

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—One year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter through fiscal year 2011, the Secretary shall include a report on the Program in the annual budget documents for the Department of the Interior. The initial report submitted by the Secretary shall contain a Program plan developed with the concurrence of the Review Panel.

(b) REPORT ON HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER.—No later than four years after the date of enactment of this Act and upon completion of the Program in fiscal year 2011, the Secretary shall submit an interim and final report, respectively, to the Governors of the High Plains Aquifer States on the status of the High Plains Aquifer.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2011 to carry out this Act.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to Cooperate with the High Plains Aquifer

States in Conducting a Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, and Modeling Program for the High Plains Aquifer, and for other purposes."

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 212), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

REINSTATEMENT AND EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

The bill (S. 220) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT.

Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project numbered 11214, the Commission may, at the request of the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of that section and the Commission's procedures under that section—

- (1) reinstate the license for the construction of the project as of the effective date of the surrender of the license; and
- (2) extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for 3 consecutive 2-year periods beyond the date that is 4 years after the date of issuance of the license.

MOUNT NAOMI WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

The bill (S. 278) to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read a third time, and passed as follows:

S. 278

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Mount Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Act".

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) **LANDS REMOVED.**—The boundary of the Mount Naomi Wilderness is adjusted to exclude the approximately 31 acres of land depicted on the Map as "Land Excluded".

(b) **LANDS ADDED.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the boundary of the Mount Naomi Wilderness is adjusted to include the approximately 31 acres of land depicted on the Map as "Land Added". The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428) shall apply to the land added to the Mount Naomi Wilderness pursuant to this subsection.

SEC. 3. MAP.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—For the purpose of this Act, the term "Map" shall mean the map en-

titled "Mt. Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment" and dated May 23, 2002.

(b) **MAP ON FILE.**—The Map shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture

(c) **CORRECTIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may make technical corrections to the Map.

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA DESIGNATION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 328) to designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area", and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following: [Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 328

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[This Act may be cited as the "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act".]

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

- (a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—
- (1) the Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area, in Frederick County, Maryland—
 - (A) was established in 1933; and
 - (B) was transferred to the National Park Service by executive order in 1936;
 - (2) in 1942, the presidential retreat known as "Camp David" was established in the Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area;
 - (3) in 1952, approximately 5,000 acres of land in the Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area was transferred to the State of Maryland and designated as Cunningham Falls State Park;
 - (4) in 1954, the Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area was renamed "Catoctin Mountain Park";
 - (5) the proximity of Catoctin Mountain Park, Camp David, and Cunningham Falls State Park and the difference between management of the parks by the Federal and State government has caused longstanding confusion to visitors to the parks;
 - (6) Catoctin Mountain Park is 1 of 17 units in the National Park System and 1 of 9 units in the National Capital Region that does not have the word "National" in the title; and
 - (7) the history, uses, and resources of Catoctin Mountain Park make the park appropriate for designation as a national recreation area.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of this Act to designate Catoctin Mountain Park as a national recreation area to—

- (1) clearly identify the park as a unit of the National Park System; and
- (2) distinguish the park from Cunningham Falls State Park.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) **MAP.**—The term "map" means the map entitled "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area", numbered 841/80444, and dated August 14, 2002.

(b) **RECREATION AREA.**—The term "recreation area" means the Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area designated by section 4(a).

(c) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

[SEC. 4. CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland shall be known and designated as the "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area".

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to Catoctin Mountain Park shall be deemed to be a reference to the Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area.

(c) **BOUNDARY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The recreation area shall consist of land within the boundary depicted on the map.

(2) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary may make minor adjustments in the boundary of the recreation area consistent with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c)).

(d) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may acquire any land, interest in land, or improvement to land within the boundary of the recreation area by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(e) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer the recreation area—

(1) in accordance with this Act and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.); and

(2) in a manner that protects and enhances the scenic, natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources of the recreation area.

[SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act".

SEC. 2. CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland is designated as the Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to Catoctin Mountain Park shall be deemed to be a reference to the Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area").

(c) **BOUNDARY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The recreation area shall consist of land within the boundary depicted on map entitled "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area" numbered 841/80444A, and dated March 7, 2003.

(2) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) **MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Interior may make minor adjustments in the boundary of the recreation area consistent with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c)).

(d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the recreation area in a manner that protects and enhances the scenic, natural, cultural, historical, and recreational

resources of the recreation area, in accordance with this Act and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)."

(2) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Navy for the operation of the presidential retreat, known as Camp David, while preserving the site as part of the national recreation area. Nothing done under this Act shall conflict with the administration of the presidential retreat as a residence for the President and his family and for his official purposes, nor shall it alter any privileges, powers, or duties vested in the White House Police and the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, by section 202 of title 3, United States Code, and section 3056 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 328), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR STUDY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 347) to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a joint special resources study to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Rim of the Valley Corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 347

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[This Act may be cited as the "Rim of the Valley Corridor Study Act".]

SEC. 2. RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR STUDY.

[(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture (in this Act referred to as the "Secretaries") shall conduct a joint special resource study of the lands, waters, and interests of the area comprising the Rim of the Valley Corridor in Southern California, as depicted on the map entitled "SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY ZONE—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR Parklands and Open Space" and dated July 30, 2002.

[(b) **STUDY TOPICS.**—The study shall evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the area as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

[(c) **CRITERIA.**—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretaries shall use the criteria for the study for areas for potential inclusion in the National Park System contained in section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)).

[(d) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretaries shall consult with appropriate State, county and local government entities.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rim of the Valley Corridor Study Act".

SEC. 2. RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a joint resources study of the lands, waters, and interests of the area comprising the Rim of the Valley Corridor in Southern California, as depicted on the map entitled "Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Zone—Rim of the Valley Corridor Parklands and Open Space" and dated July 30, 2002, to evaluate a range of alternative for protecting resources, including the suitability and feasibility of establishing the area as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The Secretaries shall consult with appropriate State, county and local government entities in conducting the study.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a joint resource study to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Rim of the Valley Corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes."

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 347), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

REINSTATEMENT AND EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

The bill (H.R. 397) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H.R. 397

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT.

Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project numbered 11214, the Commission may, at the request of the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of that section and the Commission's procedures under that section—

(1) reinstate the license for the construction of the project as of the effective date of the surrender of the license; and

(2) extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for 3 consecutive 2-year periods beyond the date that is 4 years after the date of issuance of the license.

SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING ARRESTS OF CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign

Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 97 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 97) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the Nelson of Florida amendment to the preamble, which is at the desk, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble (No. 525) was agreed to as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 525

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government)

Delete the preamble and insert in lieu thereof:

"Whereas on March 18, 2003, Fidel Castro and the Government of Cuba began an island-wide campaign to arrest and jail dozens of prominent democracy activists and critics of the repressive regime;

"Whereas since March 18, 2003, the Cuban police have arrested approximately 80 Cubans for engaging in free speech under Law 88, the Law for the Protection of National Independence and the Economy of Cuba, which is a notorious law passed 3 years ago by the communist country;

"Whereas the imprisoned political opponents of Castro include librarians, journalists, and others who have supported the Varela Project, which seeks to bring free speech, open elections, and democracy to the island nation;

"Whereas during this crackdown, widely recognized as the most severe in some time, Fidel Castro is inhumanely pursuing the harshest punishments for these political prisoners, including pursuing life sentences for as many as 12; and

"Whereas the failure to condemn the Cuban Government's renewed political repression of democracy activists will undermine the opportunity for freedom on the Island."

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 97), with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 97

Whereas on March 18, 2003, Fidel Castro and the Government of Cuba began an island-wide campaign to arrest and jail dozens of prominent democracy activists and critics of the repressive regime;

Whereas since March 18, 2003, the Cuban police have arrested more than 100 Cubans

for engaging in free speech under Law 88, the Law for the Protection of National Independence and the Economy of Cuba, which is a notorious law passed 3 years ago by the communist county;

Whereas the imprisoned political opponents of Castro include librarians, journalists, and others who have supported the Varela Project, which seeks to bring free speech, open elections, and democracy to the island nation;

Whereas Fidel Castro has seized the opportunity to expand his brutal oppression of the Cuban people while the attention of the United States and other nations around the world is focused on the war in Iraq; and

Whereas the failure to condemn the Cuban Government's renewed political repression of democracy activists will undermine the opportunity for freedom on the Island: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the recent arrests and other intimidation tactics against democracy activists by the Castro regime;

(2) calls on the Cuban Government to immediately release those imprisoned and held during this most recent crackdown for activities the government wrongly deems "subversive, counter-revolutionary, and provocative";

(3) reaffirms Senate Resolution 272, 107th Congress, agreed to June 10, 2002, which was agreed to without opposition and which called for, among other things, amnesty for all political prisoners;

(4) praises the bravery of those Cubans who, because they practiced free speech and signed the Varela Project petition, have been targeted in this most recent government crackdown; and

(5) urges the President to demand the immediate release of these prisoners and to take all appropriate steps to secure their immediate release.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 105, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 105) to authorize testimony and legal representation in State of New Hampshire versus Macy E. Morse, et al.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 105) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, was agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 105

Whereas, in the case of State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al., pending in Portsmouth District Court for the State of New Hampshire, testimony has been re-

quested from Joel Maiola, a staff member in the office of Senator Judd Gregg;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Joel Maiola is authorized to provide testimony in the case of State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al., except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Joel Maiola in connection with any testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 106, which was submitted earlier today by Senator COCHRAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 106) expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the 50th anniversary of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 106) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 106

Whereas during the term of President Dwight David Eisenhower and the era of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, it became apparent that the development of external markets was needed to ensure the financial viability of the agricultural sector of the United States;

Whereas the Foreign Agricultural Service was established on March 10, 1953, to develop and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

Whereas the Foreign Agricultural Service has represented agricultural interests of the United States during a period of expansion of United States agricultural exports from less

than \$3,000,000,000 in 1953 to more than \$50,000,000,000 in 2002; and

Whereas the number of organizations engaged in the public and private partnership established by the Foreign Agricultural Service to promote United States agricultural exports has grown from 1 organization in 1955 to more than 80 organizations in 2003, with market development and expansion occurring in nearly every global marketplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Foreign Agricultural Service on March 10, 1953, recognizes the Service for—

(A) cooperating with, and leading, the United States agricultural community in developing and expanding export markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

(B) identifying the private partners capable of carrying out the mission of the Service;

(C) identifying and expanding markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

(D) introducing innovative and creative ways of expanding the markets;

(E) providing international food assistance to feed the hungry worldwide;

(F) addressing unfair barriers to United States agricultural exports;

(G) implementing strict procedures governing the use and evaluation of programs and funds of the Service; and

(H) overseeing the use of taxpayers dollars to carry out programs of the Service; and

(2) declares that March 10, 2003, is a day recognizing—

(A) the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Foreign Agricultural Service; and

(B) the contributions of the Foreign Agricultural Service and employees and partners of the Service to agriculture in the United States.

NOMINATION OF PRISCILLA OWEN TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I believe the majority leader will be in the Chamber in a moment. While we wait, I will take this opportunity to share a few thoughts about an extraordinary nominee to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Priscilla Owen.

She is, from my observation of hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, an excellent, superb, truly magnificent nominee for the court of appeals. Justice Owen went to Baylor Law School, a very fine law school, and as I recall, finished second or third in her class, then took the bar exam. Every person who wants to be admitted to the bar in Texas has to take it. They study as they can and take the test. It is reported she made the highest single score on the Texas bar exam when she graduated from Baylor Law School. She was on the Law Review at Baylor law school.

She went to work at one of the finest law firms in Texas, did very well, achieved a very nice level of compensation as would be commensurate with that position, and many considered her to be perhaps the finest litigator in the State of Texas, a very high honor. The State of Texas Supreme Court had

problems and they were looking for good candidates to run for that court. People talked to her about it. She thought about it and decided she would run. She would give up the practice, as lucrative as it was, and give herself to public service. She ran for the Supreme Court of Texas and won that race. She served that term, ran again, and was elected with 87 percent of the vote of the people of Texas.

This is a remarkable record, the finest bar exam score, the highest score in Texas, the very top of her law school class, editor of *Law Review* at Baylor University Law School, and in every way the kind of background you would want for a Federal appellate judge. Of course, she had a number of years on the Supreme Court of Texas and handled that work in an extraordinary way.

When President Bush thought about who would be a good nominee to his home circuit, the Fifth Circuit—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi—he looked no further than Justice Owen, who had been so useful on the Supreme Court of Texas, who had been so popular, who was such an outstanding lawyer, a person of the highest possible integrity and great skill and ability. That is why he chose to nominate her. No wonder he did.

Things looked good, it seemed to me. We had a hearing on her in the Judiciary Committee. She answered the questions superbly, with great patience, great clarity of thought and expression. She dealt with each objection anyone would throw out to her. She explained the cases that she ruled on and why she ruled the way she did. She was asked and she told the story about her campaign finance. She had such a good race the second time she ran that she did not spend all the money contributed to her campaign, and she did something I have never heard of before. She sent some of it back to everyone who contributed to her. That is the kind of person we are talking about. I have never seen it in candidates. I have seen them give it to other candidates but not send it back to contributors, when she might yet again run for office and need that money in the future.

I thought we were on the road to a first-rate quick confirmation. Unfortunately, groups raised objections and targeted this nominee. How they pick nominees to target, I don't know, but this fine woman from the Texas Supreme Court is one they should not have targeted, in my view. They raised quite a number of complaints.

One of them alleged that in the *Ford Motor Company v. Miles* case, a product liability case resulting from an automobile accident, Justice Owen overturned well-established venue precedence. That is a weak argument that did not hold up under scrutiny. Venue is the technical term for the proper county in which to file a lawsuit. In this case, Justice Owen cited settled law in Texas which required that the lawsuit be filed where a com-

pany has an agent or a representative. Ford did not have an agent or a representative in the county where this lawsuit was filed. In her opinion, Justice Owen was joined by Democrats. She concluded that the plaintiff should have filed the lawsuit in the county where she lived, where the car was purchased, and the accident occurred.

These same groups have argued that Justice Owen is anticonsumer and antijury because she agreed with the trial court, a lower court, that the plaintiff's claims were without merit in the *City of McAllen v. De La Garza*. The plaintiff in this case was a passenger in a vehicle driven by a drunk driver. The driver apparently fell asleep, veered off the road, traveled over 100 feet, ran through a wire fence, knocked over several fence poles, all before landing in a limestone pit owned by the city of McAllen. The man was drunk, drove off the road, went through a fence, knocked over several posts, and ran into the pit. And he sued the city. The plaintiff, remarkably argued, despite the fact that he as a drunk driver caused the accident, that the city owed a duty to warn drivers of where the limestone pit was, several feet away from the road, barricaded by a fence and other obstacles not part of the ordinary course of travel.

That is the kind of thing that judges deal with every day. They do not just rule because they like a case or do not like a case. They go back and look at the precedent. They consider the statutes. They consider what the law is, and they determine if the city of McAllen, TX, had a responsibility to put up a specific sign that said there was a limestone pit out there. Maybe the neighbors would not like a tacky old sign saying there was a limestone pit there. They put up a fence so it would not be seen. The groups criticized her for that.

One of the things they complained about, in addition to that, was that she had ruled in favor of lower court judges who had held that young women under Texas law would be required to inform their parents if they intended to have an abortion. Texas passed a law that dealt with this circumstance. What the Texas Legislature concluded was that if a child were to have a serious procedure such as an abortion, they should at least tell the parents. They did not declare that the parents had to consent, just that the child had to tell. And to try to avoid constitutional complaint, they put in the idea that if there was a potential for abuse, if there was some justifiable reason—and they spelled out some of those—the child would not have to tell the parent.

Several cases came up to Judge Owen because she is on the Supreme Court. The lower court judge held a hearing and concluded the young person had no basis not to tell their parents. The parents were not going to abuse them. It was not a problem in this case. You cannot give a child an aspirin in school without parental consent, but here

they said you had to tell the parent under Texas law.

Then the case went from that judge to an immediate court of appeals in Texas, and the court of appeals studied the case and studied the trial court judge's ruling and they affirmed it in two or three cases while Justice Owen was on the Supreme Court and they affirmed the trial court, too.

So then it comes up to the Supreme Court of Texas, and Justice Owen read the case and studied the law, and went further than most judges would have. She read the Supreme Court Federal cases about abortion. She thought about the words the Supreme Court used in those cases. She wrote in her opinion that she assumed the statutes were trying to make sure they did not violate Federal law and Federal Supreme Court rulings. Texas tried to word the parental consent statute in a way that was consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court, so she interpreted the words that way and analyzed whether or not the Texas law was such that this child should have to notify her parents or not. She agreed with the three judges and the trial court below her.

So what the groups say is: Oh, she is not fit for the Supreme Court because she is not happy about abortion. She favors having children tell parents about whether or not they have abortions. She does not follow the law.

If somebody studied that opinion, they would see she went to great care to follow the Supreme Court, to follow the language they used. She has, to my knowledge, never publicly expressed an opinion about abortion. She has not been out here campaigning against it or making any big to-do about it. What her personal views are, are her own. Indeed, 80 percent of the American people favor requiring a minor to discuss with her parents a serious procedure such as abortion.

Children in Texas are required to get consent of a parent before they have a tattoo, which is probably a good idea, body piercing, or even an aspirin at school. That is the Texas law that Justice Owen interpreted required a simple notification, but not a consent, of just one parent. Her opinion affirming that law and the lower court judges was not out of the mainstream of American law. There is just no doubt about it.

But there is an ideological movement around here which suggests that anybody who happens to be pro-life—and we don't even know for sure, to my knowledge, whether Priscilla Owen is pro-life or pro-choice—but anyway, anybody who rules in this fashion is not fit for the courts of appeals of the United States.

It is really troubling to me when we see this happen to candidates of the quality of Jeffrey Sutton, the quality of Priscilla Owen, or Miguel Estrada, people who have received the highest ABA rating, unanimously, by the bar association. The American Bar Association does background checks on

nominees. What they do is they make the nominees list all the major cases they have handled, list the judges who tried those cases, list the names of the lawyers on the other side of the cases, and who their clients were. These ABA people—and I like what they do—go out and talk to a lawyer on the other side of the case. They talk to the judge: How did these lawyers handle themselves? Did they conduct themselves with integrity? Were they skilled in argument? Did they understand and make common-sense arguments? Are they hard to deal with? Irritable? Duplicious and sneaky? That is what they do. They came out and gave her the highest possible rating after doing all of that. That is the reason why I would ask how a person with her background, her skill, her experience, with that kind of rating of the ABA—why they would pick her to try to block? I hope it is not so, really. I hope we do not have a filibuster on this case like we do, in fact, have with Miguel Estrada. Maybe we will and maybe we will not.

I just cannot believe it, frankly. I cannot believe it is possible that Members of this body would conduct a filibuster against a candidate for the court of appeals as qualified, as superbly qualified as Priscilla Owen. It is just beyond my comprehension that that could ever occur here.

There is not one hint she has anything other than the highest integrity. There is no doubt she is brilliant. There is no doubt she has given her life to the law and knows it and that is what she has done throughout her career. She loves the law. She respects it and she cares about it. She cares about it deeply enough to enforce the law as written, whether or not she agrees with it. She will follow Supreme Court rulings even if she were to disagree with them, like she repeatedly pledged to do, because she is a lawyer and a judge who believes in the rule of law.

I think we will be facing a very sad event here in the next day or so if we end up with further objections—objections to bringing her up for a vote, in effect having a filibuster. It is just beyond my comprehension.

In the history of this country, we have never had a filibuster of a court of appeals judge or a district judge. The Constitution says by advice and consent the Senate, in effect, will confirm or reject a President's nominee. The clear meaning of that statute and the way it is written leaves no doubt that it means a majority vote. Yet through the utilization of the filibuster rule, some in this body are using a rule that has never before been used for a court of appeals judge or district court judge in the history of this country. The effect has been to ratchet that up to a 60-percent vote—you have to have 60 votes here.

You know from Miguel Estrada, he has already received 54 or 55 votes for confirmation, which is a clear majority. But because he does not have a 60-

vote margin, he is not able to come up for an up-or-down vote.

I hope we are not going to see that in the case of Priscilla Owen. She is entitled to an up-or-down vote. She is entitled to be confirmed as a Justice on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. President Bush knew her, he knew her reputation. He picked one of the finest people who could be picked for any court of appeals position anywhere in this country, right in his home State of Texas. Is that why they are objecting to her, because it is his State? I don't know. But it cannot be on the merits.

I have looked at this matter. I have seen the arguments. I attended her hearing. I saw how well she handled herself. I believe and I hope and pray this body will not descend into a pattern of filibuster of nominees for the courts of appeals of this country, or for the district courts, or even for the Supreme Court of the United States. That would be a terrible alteration of our traditions, maybe even be in violation of the Constitution, which says a majority vote is what it takes to advise and consent on Presidential nominees. It is something we ought to think very seriously about.

I hope my colleagues will not take that route and will give her an up-or-down vote. If they do, I have no doubt she will be confirmed.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order of the Senate of April 3, 2003, the Senate having received H.R. 1559, all after the enacting clause is stricken and the text of S. 762 is inserted in lieu thereof; H.R. 1559 is read the third time and passed. The Senate insists on its amendment, requests a conference with the House, and the Chair appoints Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BURNS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Ms. LANDRIEU conferees on the part of the Senate.

Under the previous order, the passage of S. 762 is vitiated and the bill is placed back on the calendar.

The Senator from Alabama.

(The remarks of Mr. SESSIONS pertaining to the introduction of S. 807 are

printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

RENAMING THE GUAM SOUTH ELEMENTARY/MIDDLE SCHOOL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DOMESTIC DEPENDENTS ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS SYSTEM

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 672, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 672) to rename the Guam South Elementary/Middle School of the Department of Defense Domestic Dependents Elementary and Secondary Schools System in honor of Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool, who was the pilot of the Space Shuttle Columbia when it was tragically lost on February 1, 2003.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 672) was read the third time and passed.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Secretary of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 101-509, the appointment of Paul Gherman, of Tennessee, to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2003

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 8. I further ask unanimous consent that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m., with the time equally divided between Senator HUTCHISON and the minority leader or his designee; provided that at 10:30 a.m., the Senate return to executive session and resume consideration of the nomination of Priscilla Owen to be a circuit judge for the Fifth Circuit.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m.

tomorrow for the weekly party luncheons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. For the information of all Senators, on behalf of Senator FRIST, the majority leader, the Senate will be in a period of morning business tomorrow until 10:30 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will resume debate on the nomination of Priscilla Owen. A number of Senators have indicated that they are prepared to speak on her nomination, and I hope they will do so during tomorrow's session.

Also as a reminder, it is my expectation that the Senate will take up the CARE Act tomorrow afternoon under the agreement reached last week.

As mentioned this morning, there are a number of issues that may be addressed this week prior to the Easter recess therefore, Senators should expect votes each day of the session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SESSIONS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:06 p.m., adjourned until April 8, 2003, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 7, 2003:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RICHARD JAMES O'CONNELL, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE KENNETH RAY MCFERRAN.

ROBERT D. MCCALLUM, JR., OF GEORGIA, TO BE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE JAY B. STEPHENS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

STEVEN B. NESMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE MELODY H. FENNEL.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

PAUL PATE, OF IOWA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2003, VICE H. TERRY RASCO, TERM EXPIRED.

PAUL PATE, OF IOWA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2006. (REAPPOINTMENT).

LANE CARSON, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2004, VICE CHRISTINE M. WARNKE, TERM EXPIRED.

JAMES BROADDUS, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2004, VICE JOHN H. MILLER, TERM EXPIRED.

JOSE TERAN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2005, VICE CHARLES A. GUELI, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. ROSA JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN B. HANDY, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL MARVIN S. MAYES, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS R. MOORE, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD L. TESTA, 0000

To be brigadier general

COLONEL JOSEPH G. BALSUS, 0000
COLONEL BOBBY L. BRITTA, 0000
COLONEL THOMAS J. DEARDORFF, 0000
COLONEL MICHAEL P. HICKEY, 0000
COLONEL CHARLES V. ICKES II, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM B. JERNIGAN, 0000
COLONEL HENRY C. MORROW, 0000
COLONEL DONALD J. QUENNEVILLE, 0000
COLONEL DANIEL R. SCACE, 0000
COLONEL TIMOTHY W. SCOTT, 0000
COLONEL EUGENE A. SEVI, 0000
COLONEL DARRYL D. M. WONG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. THOMAS F. DEPPE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. GUY K. DAHLBECK, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DOUGLAS M. STONE, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) ROBERT RYLAND PERCY III, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. THOMAS K. BURKHARD, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. RICHARD E. CELLON, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

WILLIAM T. BOYD, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

RICHARD D. DANIELS, 0000
KYLE J. DAY, 0000
MARK W. HUNT, 0000
CRAIG V. MORGAN, 0000
GEORGE G. PERRY III, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

GARY L. HAMMETT, 0000
WILLIAM P. MCGINNIS, 0000
DAVID B. RIANO, 0000
RONNIE N. SHELL, 0000
DAVID L. SMITH, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JEFFREY ACOSTA, 0000

ARTHUR E. ADAMS, 0000
DANA P. ALBERT, 0000
GEORGE C. AUCCOIN JR., 0000
MICHAEL D. BRENNEMAN, 0000
DAVID G. BROWN, 0000
RALPH N. BROWN, 0000
RAYMOND N. BRUNEAU, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R. BUESCHER, 0000
PAUL J. BURKE, 0000
DAVID H. CAHN, 0000
SANDRA J. CAMPBELL, 0000
JAMES M. CHAMBERLIN, 0000
CATHERINE D. CHASE, 0000
JOHN D. CODDOU, 0000
JEFFREY D. COLE, 0000
STEVEN A. COLLINS, 0000
JEFFREY L. COOPER, 0000
ROBERT P. DADAY JR., 0000
PETER N. DESALVA, 0000
MILES V. DIAMOND, 0000
JOHN T. DURKIN, 0000
WILLIAM O. DWIGGINS, 0000
CARRIE L. DYER, 0000
MARK L. ECONIE, 0000
FLORA M. EMERSON, 0000
JOSEPH L. FALVEY JR., 0000
ALLAN M. FAXON JR., 0000
GREGORY M. FERKETISH, 0000
JOSEPH P. FIGUEROA III, 0000
LAURENCE D. FOY, 0000
TIMOTHY E. FRANK, 0000
MICHAEL L. GALLAGHER, 0000
DAVID N. GILL, 0000
JOHN GIORGIO JR., 0000
MARK GOLDNER, 0000
REED H. GRABOWSKI, 0000
MICHAEL D. GREER, 0000
DONALD C. HALES, 0000
ROBERT M. HANSON, 0000
PAUL G. HASTINGS JR., 0000
KATHLEEN G. HENDERSON, 0000
JAMES D. HERRINGTON, 0000
MARK C. HESSLER, 0000
LYNN M. HICKS, 0000
GEORGE N. HIMARAS, 0000
JENNY M. HOLBERT, 0000
CHARLES G. IKINS, 0000
ROBERT D. ING JR., 0000
KEVIN E. JOHNS, 0000
DARCY R. KAUFER, 0000
MICHAEL J. KEEGAN, 0000
RALPH S. KEELY, 0000
ROBERT W. KELLY JR., 0000
THOMAS R. KELLY JR., 0000
JOHN M. LACROSSE, 0000
GARY E. LAMBERT, 0000
JOHN D. LESINSKI, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. LEWIS, 0000
PETER D. LLOYD, 0000
MARK C. LOSACK, 0000
MICHAEL D. MALONE, 0000
RODNEY C. MANN, 0000
DOMAN O. MCCARTHUR, 0000
THOMAS F. MCFARLAND, 0000
JAMES D. MCGINLEY, 0000
ERNEST J. MILLER, 0000
JONATHAN S. MILLER, 0000
BARBARA J. MORONEY, 0000
JOSEPH C. MUNCH, 0000
DAVID R. MUSGRAVE, 0000
DAVID L. NEELY, 0000
WAYNE J. PAYNE, 0000
JOSEPH N. PULTRO, 0000
KENNETH J. PUNTER, 0000
JAMES T. REYNOLDS, 0000
HOON RHEE, 0000
CHARLES E. RICE, 0000
LARRY J. RICHARDS, 0000
PATRICK E. RILEY, 0000
LAWRENCE B. ROBSON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A. ROOSA, 0000
BRADLEY P. SALMON, 0000
KEVIN C. SAWYER, 0000
THOMAS G. SCULLY, 0000
JOHN S. SHARPE, 0000
TERRY M. SHEPARD, 0000
HARLEY T. SKIDMORE III, 0000
JUDY G. SMITH, 0000
JOHN J. SULLIVAN JR., 0000
SEAN T. SULLIVAN, 0000
DAVID W. THATCHER JR., 0000
MICHAEL A. THORSBY, 0000
ROBERT E. TOBIN, 0000
BRIAN J. TUCKER, 0000
ROBERT H. WAGNER JR., 0000
PAUL J. WAPENSKY, 0000
KEVIN W. WEBER, 0000
JOHN G. WEMETT, 0000

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 7, 2003:

THE JUDICIARY

CORMAC J. CARNEY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF BURT
ADERHOLT, HERO OF THE WAR
IN AFGHANISTAN

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Staff Sergeant Burt Aderholt, a hero of our first war on terrorism in Afghanistan. Sergeant Aderholt of Auburn, AL, was wounded on January 16, 2003, during an attack on a patrol in western Afghanistan. His unit came under small-arms fire 23 miles southeast of the town of Shindand, and Sergeant Aderholt had to be evacuated to Germany and then to Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital. He has undergone a number of surgeries.

Sergeant Aderholt was born in Jacksonville, AL, where his paternal grandparents still live. His family moved to Auburn when he was 13 years old so that his father could take a teaching position at Auburn University. His maternal grandparents (the Burts) also live in Auburn.

Sergeant Aderholt's military career did not begin with the Army. Following graduation from high school, he joined the Navy and eventually began training as a Navy Seal. He was unable to complete the final round of training and returned home. Sergeant Aderholt then joined the Alabama National Guard and again moved into one of the most rigorous specialties when he joined the 20th Special Forces Unit. He has always pushed himself in the service to excel. His desire to serve his country in the armed forces is shared by his sister, Katy, who is now overseas with the Army.

I salute Staff Sergeant Burt Aderholt and individuals like him who are serving their country by fighting for freedom overseas.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE
RISKS OF HEART DISEASE FOR
WOMEN

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a major health problem facing American women—heart disease.

Heart disease, is the number one killer of women in the United States, killing more than 250,000 women a year. This is 10 times as many women as those who die from breast cancer.

Heart attacks in women can often lead to other significant health problems like heart failure, stroke, and sudden cardiac death.

Poor eating habits, lack of exercise, high cholesterol and smoking are just a few of the risk factors that cause heart disease.

It is important that all women get screened and take the necessary steps to prevent this deadly disease.

We must work to encourage women in our districts to see their doctor regularly and learn healthy habits that may save them from heart disease.

HONORING LEO TOCA

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Leo Toca, a highly respected and influential Vice President of JP Morgan Chase. Today he is honored by Molloy College at its annual St. Martin de Porres Minority Scholarship Dinner Dance, for being a strong community leader. As the Community Relations Program Manager for JP Morgan Chase Leo manages programs such as the Community Advisory Board, Baseball Is for Kids and In-Kind Donation Program.

Leo has initiated many programs to improve the way of life in communities. He, along with other organizations, started the first childcare load program to help home-based childcare providers. Also, he was the first loan officer at Chase to cater to under-served communities while determining which mortgage producers were best for these communities.

In his free time, Leo maintains his community activism in a wide variety of organizations. These include the Long Island Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Long Island Housing Partnership, and the Urban League.

I congratulate Leo on receiving this honor and applaud him for his dedication to our community. I thank him on behalf of the people of not only the 4th Congressional District but the rest of Nassau and Suffolk County who benefited from his hard work and commitment.

GREG AND DIANNE FRITZ

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Greg and Dianne Fritz on the occasion of receiving Mariposa County's Businessman and Businesswoman of the Year Award. The Mariposa County Chamber of Commerce will honor Dianne and Greg on April 11, 2003 at the Best Western—Yosemite Way Station in Mariposa, California.

The Fritz Family moved to Mariposa in November of 1994 from Sacramento, California. Greg was Vice President of a Fortune 500 Construction Company and Dianne managed a Carl's Jr. Restaurant. Greg and Dianne have always been best friends, and their mutual success and friendship led them to open their

own business. They stopped at the real estate office in Mariposa and found the Happy Burger restaurant was for sale. After eating there, they purchased the restaurant and opened the doors under their new ownership on January 3, 1995. After seeking input from their customers, they began revising and expanding their menu which is now said to be one of the largest menus in the Sierras.

Dianne has been re-elected as the 2003 President of the Mariposa County Chamber of Commerce. She is involved in the Clean & Proud Mariposa Committee, Mariposa Airport Steering Committee, and is working with the Board of Supervisors on the Mariposa Town Advisory Task Force. Greg is active on the Board of Directors for the Chamber of Commerce and is also involved with Business Owners of Mariposa. They support several church and civic fundraisers, sponsor youth sports programs, and donate to area schools.

Greg and Dianne are planning to expand the menu and have recently changed their name to the Happy Burger Diner. They often hire youth so that they can experience real work ethics which will help to prepare them for their futures. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz work extremely hard, putting in a minimum of sixteen hours a day, to make their business a success.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Greg and Dianne Fritz for their outstanding dedication and devotion to their business and their community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Greg and Dianne many years of success.

CONGRATULATING MRS. PEGGY
SAVAGE DUNN

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Peggy Savage Dunn on being named the 2003 Michigan Elementary Science Teacher of the Year by the Michigan Science Teachers' Association. Her commitment to instilling a passion for learning in her students serves as an example for all teachers to follow.

One of Mrs. Dunn's greatest achievements was the design and creation of an outdoor classroom at Central Elementary School in Okemos, Michigan. The project took three years to implement and involved securing multiple grants and community support. The outdoor classroom is a garden area filled with various flowers and plants that serves as habitat for several animal and insect species. All students and educators at the school have the opportunity to use the outdoor classroom to enhance their studies. It was recently distinguished with the title of a "schoolyard habitat" by the National Wildlife Foundation.

Mrs. Dunn is also committed to furthering the use of technology among her pupils. She

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

maintains a class website every year. On her website, her students can find posted assignments and lessons. Furthermore, she updates the page with the class' activities and work for others to view.

Mr. Speaker, Peggy Savage Dunn's dedication to advancing science in elementary education is evident to all those around her. Earning the 2003 Michigan Elementary Science Teacher of the Year award is a well-deserved honor. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing her worthy achievement and her commitment to excellence in education.

HONORING JERRY A. STANPHILL,
RECIPIENT OF 2002 GEICO PUBLIC
SERVICE AWARD FOR PHYSICAL
REHABILITATION

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Jerry A. Stanphill, the recipient of the 2002 GEICO Public Service Award for Physical Rehabilitation.

The GEICO Public Service Awards were established 23 years ago to honor active and retired federal employees for their selfless and generous contributions in the fields of substance abuse prevention and treatment, fire prevention and safety, physical rehabilitation, and traffic safety and accident prevention. Mr. Stanphill was chosen as the absolute best from an outstanding field of federal employees nominated in the field of Physical Rehabilitation.

Jerry Stanphill is a physical security specialist with the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), where he provides leadership and guidance to the DLA field activities on law enforcement and security issues. One of his many duties is to conduct antiterrorism vulnerability assessments for many DLA activities in order to safeguard DLA personnel, equipment and facilities. In the post 9/11 world, there is no more vital responsibility.

Not only has Mr. Stanphill achieved many career accomplishments, he has also dedicated much of his time and energy to the Special Olympics. He has served as a volunteer coach, program coordinator, referee, and chaperone with the Special Olympics in communities all over America. Fortunately, Northern Virginia is now the recipient of this man's service. Over the past 11 years he has helped coach over 400 Special Olympic athletes with the emphasis on their motto: "Let me win, but if I cannot, let me be brave in the attempt."

Mr. Speaker, in closing, it gives me great pleasure to extend my warmest congratulations to Mr. Stanphill on his 2002 GEICO Public Service Award. Northern Virginia is proud to have such a distinguished citizen in the community. Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to join me in applauding this remarkable citizen.

IN HONOR OF TEDDY, A BULL
MASTIFF FROM SANTA ANA,
CALIFORNIA

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Teddy, a bull mastiff from Santa Ana, for winning Best of Breed at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in New York City, which was held on February 10 and 11, 2003.

The Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show was initiated 120 years ago to increase an interest in dogs, and thus improve the breeds. The dog show lasts 2 days and is held annually in New York City.

The competition features entries from every state and many from Canada and other countries as well. Approximately a quarter of a million dogs have been in competition at Westminster's shows.

Teddy was among 2,500 dogs that participated in this year's show.

As a pet owner and animal lover, I truly appreciate the love and joy that animals provide.

I am very proud of Teddy and owner Carol Beans for their wonderful achievement. I wish them continued success in future competitions.

HONORING EDWARD G. LLOYD

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Edward G. Lloyd, a well-respected leader in the not-for-profit organization community. Today he is honored by Molloy College at its annual St. Martin de Porres Minority Scholarship Dinner Dance for his leadership in the non-profit community.

As the senior vice president of operations and chief financial officer of the United States Fund for UNICEF (USF), Edward is responsible for all financial accounting, human resources, and all administrative support operations for the USF. He also serves on a three-person committee charged with the strategic management of the USF.

Before joining USF Edward was executive vice president and chief financial officer of the nation's largest community building organization, Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC).

Although Edward is extremely busy, he still finds time to help the community in other areas. He is a board member of the United Enterprise Fund, chairman of the Business Resource Investment Service Center (BRISC), and sits on the Board of the New York Metropolitan Chapter of the Make-A-Wish Foundation.

I congratulate Edward on receiving this honor and applaud his devotion to helping others. He dedicates himself to improving the lives of others and I thank him for this on behalf of the people of not only the 4th Congressional District but the best of New York who benefited from his hard work and dedication.

HONORING STATE SENATOR
CHUCK S. POOCHIGIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize State Senator Chuck S. Poochigian on the occasion of being voted "Man of the Year" by the Armenian National Committee of Central California. The banquet honoring Senator Poochigian will be held Saturday, April 12, 2003, at the Holy Trinity Armenian Apostolic Church Hall in Fresno, California.

Chuck Poochigian was born in Fresno, California, in 1949, as a third generation resident of the San Joaquin Valley. He received his degree in Business Administration from California State University, Fresno in 1972, and his law degree from the University of Santa Clara in 1975. Mr. Poochigian served as a member of the California Air National Guard for six years. He practiced general civil and business law from 1975 until November of 1988, at which time he was chosen, by then-Governor George Deukmejian, to serve as the Chief Deputy Appointments Secretary on the Governor's senior staff. Chuck assisted the Governor in the selection of key administration officials. In 1991, Governor Pete Wilson named Chuck as his Appointment Secretary, where he served until his election to the State Assembly in 1994.

Senator Poochigian's reputation for strong leadership and hard work was recognized by California Journal magazine, which ranked him as the Assembly Republican "Rookie of the Year" for 1996. In 2000, Chuck was chosen "Outstanding Senator" by the California State Sheriffs' Association, and received the "Legislator of the Year" Award from the California State Student Association, as well as the California Network of Educational Charters.

Senator Poochigian has received renowned recognition for his assistance in passing important public safety legislation and a transportation package which will significantly benefit local communities. His expertise in business and agriculture in California, and his belief in fair and limited taxation with minimal government regulation, have made him a beloved leader and respected member of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize State Senator Chuck S. Poochigian for his meritorious defense of the Central Valley communities of California. His standards and morals are those of a true genuine leader. I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Chuck for his service and hard work and in wishing him many years of continued success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MR.
LAWRENCE A. BASS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Lawrence A. Bass on being named the recipient of the 2003 Sparrow Founder's Award, the highest

honor given by the Sparrow Health System in Lansing, Michigan. His commitment to advancing Mid-Michigan's health care services is commendable.

Over the span of his career, Mr. Bass has occupied many impressive positions. He has served on Sparrow boards for 14 years, including 6 years as Chairman of the Board. He also sat on the Board of Directors for the American Heart Association of Mid-Michigan. Mr. Bass's negotiating skills were used to assist in the mergers of the St. Lawrence Hospital and Healthcare Services and Clinton Memorial Hospital with the Sparrow Health System.

Mr. Bass is not only an outstanding leader in his professional field, but a true servant to his community. Throughout the years, he has been a volunteer for YMCA, Ele's Place, and the Boy Scouts of America. He also provided voluntary assistance to Michigan State University and the Cities of Lansing and East Lansing in implementing their recycling programs. His contributions to Michigan's "Partners for Peace" initiative were recognized with a Legion of Merit Medal. Larry's selfless actions demonstrate his true concern for the well-being of others.

Mr. Speaker, Larry's commitment to helping his community and providing strong leadership in the health care field is evident to all around him. Receiving the 2003 Sparrow Founder's Award is a well-deserved honor. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing his worthy achievement and dedication to continued service to Michigan's residents.

HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAKE-A-WISH FOUNDATION OF THE MID-ATLANTIC, INC.

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the 20th Anniversary of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic, Inc.

The Foundation's mission is pure and simple—to give children facing illnesses such as cancer, pediatric AIDS, and heart disease something positive to think about instead of doctors visits, medicines, or hospitals, by granting them their greatest wish. Whether a wish is to meet a sports hero or movie star, or to receive a home computer, the Foundation dedicates itself to making each child feel special.

The Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic, Inc. has served more than 3,800 children that reside in the D.C. Metropolitan Area and Delaware. The organization is one of seventy-seven chapters of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of America. Thanks to the work of thousands of Northern Virginia residents, the Foundation has been able to make these children's wishes come true.

I would like to take a moment to recognize several Northern Virginia residents who serve the Foundation as Board Members. They include John Elmes, Jeffrey Gabardi, Patty Gioia, David Joubran, Nancy Kfoury, Dr. Damon Moore, Norma Ramsey, Elizabeth Reinhardt, Jay Tompkins, and Foundation

President and C.E.O. Ralph Nappi, Jr. It is the dedication of these people, along with numerous other D.C. Metropolitan residents who help to make wishes come true for these special children.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues and others to learn more about this wonderful organization. The joy and hope that the Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic has brought to children for the past 20 years is a shining example of the American spirit. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the Foundation continued success and in applauding their accomplishments.

EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. TIM MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 3, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1559) making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes;

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this bill, specifically the provision that would provide \$3.2 billion in assistance to the Nation's airline industry. This funding is critical to the health of the industry as our Nation is at war. U.S. Airways, in particular, has a strong presence in Pennsylvania with major hubs in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Since September 11, 2001, approximately 3,000 U.S. Airways employees have lost their jobs in the Pittsburgh region.

U.S. Airways, along with other major carriers, is seeking several remedies to deal with the current crisis within the airline industry. Among the proposed solutions are a repeal of the passenger security tax and the air carrier security fee, proposed takeover by TSA of all screening of passengers and property as provided for in the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, permanent extension of the Aviation Insurance program, and suspension of Aviation Trust Fund taxes. These are all important issues that this Congress should address.

Mr. Chairman, the health of U.S. Airways is critical to many more jobs in my district and the stability of the economy in the Pittsburgh region and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I urge my colleagues to support this provision and by doing so help insure the viability of the airline industry and save many more jobs that may be lost through no fault of the workers that keep us flying.

WE THE PEOPLE NATIONAL COMPETITION

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 2003, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will visit Washington, D.C. to

compete in the national finals of the We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution program, the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People program is funded by the U.S. Department of Education by act of Congress.

I am proud to announce that Green River High School will represent the State of Wyoming in this national event. These young scholars have worked conscientiously to reach the national finals by participating at local and statewide competitions. As a result of their experience they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

The three-day We the People national competition is modeled after Congressional hearings, consisting of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students are given an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues. Their testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe the students' depth of understanding and ability to apply their constitutional knowledge.

The We the People program provides curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. The curriculum not only enhances students' understanding of the institutions of American constitutional democracy, but also helps them identify the contemporary relevance of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Critical thinking exercises, problem-solving activities, and cooperative learning techniques help the students to become active, responsible citizens.

The Green River High School class is currently preparing for their participation in the national competition in Washington, D.C. These young people inspire me as they advocate fundamental ideals that bind us together as a nation. They are setting a positive example for their peers as well as future generations. I am very proud of these students, and wish them the best of luck at the We the People national finals.

RECOGNIZING LANCE CORPORAL PATRICK O'DAY, USMC, WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION IN IRAQ 24 MARCH 2003

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to Lance Corporal Patrick O'Day, USMC, who was killed in action in Iraq 24 March 2003. Corporal O'Day, 20-year-old resident of Sonoma County, California, answered his country's call and paid the ultimate price.

Corporal O'Day served as a Tank Crewman/Gunner with the 1st Tank Battalion, 7th Regiment, 1st Marine Division. His tank was crossing the Euphrates River northwest of Nasiriyah in Southern Iraq when it plunged off a bridge and submerged in the river. All four crewmembers perished.

Corporal O'Day was born in Scotland and moved to Sonoma County when he was three years old. He loved his adopted country and chose to serve in the Marines, enlisting immediately after graduating from Santa Rosa High School. He was drawn to the Marines because of its reputation as the toughest of the military branches and he was driven to succeed. When he developed stress fractures in his legs during boot camp, he spent six months in rehabilitation rather than accept a medical discharge.

Corporal O'Day was the eldest of four boys. His brothers looked up to him for guidance and counsel.

He met his wife, Shauna, in high school. They married last fall and their first child will be born in September.

Corporal O'Day's tragic death reminds us that however just the cause, war brings tragedy to far too many families and that any casualty is one too many.

Corporal O'Day died serving the country he loved, with comrades he loved and with the love of his wife and family in his heart. Our nation is humbled and grateful for his sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Lance Corporal Patrick O'Day, USMC, who gave his life in service to his country.

**KAYLEIGH JACK, IDAHO STATE
WINNER OF GOPUSA'S YOUNG
PATRIOTS ESSAY CONTEST**

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a stirring essay written by a young woman from my district, Eagle High School senior Kayleigh Jack. She is this year's Idaho State winner of GOPUSA's Young Patriots Essay Contest. In describing a visit to New York City and her encounter with a homeless veteran named "Sarge" who was seeking shelter near Ground Zero, Kayleigh paints a stark picture of the visceral impact that the events of September 11, 2001, had on millions of Americans like Sarge who have sacrificed for our freedoms. More than that, her work provides a valuable and hopeful insight into the hearts and minds of young people like her. The lessons of the past truly are learned anew with each lifetime. Kayleigh's essay shows just how profound that earned wisdom can be. I am grateful for the help in understanding more clearly that there is a generation growing to adulthood that now grasps what makes America, its people, principles and institutions so great.

IDAHO STATE WINNER—KAYLEIGH C. JACK
EAGLE, ID, EAGLE HIGH SCHOOL, PUBLIC,
12TH GRADE

On a cold cement step sits a scruffy man in heavy clothing. A small American flag is propped atop his knapsack. Behind him, a fading golden hue illuminates a gaping hole in the earth where two magnificent towers once stood. For Sarge, it will be another cold night in the Big Apple.

On September 11, Americans were awakened to gleaming knives slicing through America's seemingly impenetrable national security. For older Americans, it was Pearl Harbor reawakened. For younger Americans, like me, these were new sounds, new visions—new feelings.

During a recent trip to New York City, I felt a discomfort when seeing Sarge, a homeless veteran, huddled near ground zero. I again felt that same discomfort while staring into the cold empty crevasse behind him. I later realized how much the man and the victims of September 11 had in common; all paid the price for freedom... for being Americans.

All of my life, I've sat in the comfort of my secure home and watched televised scenes from distant lands of people whose loss of liberty meant the loss of life. But, until September 11th, I've never been truly touched by these images. Now, reflecting on September 11th and remembering Sarge near ground zero, I feel threatened... and grateful.

While flying home from New York, I thought about the generosity and patriotism following September 11th. I wondered about the flag in front of my home. Was I a good American or just part of a passing national fervor? What about Sarge? Outside the VA Hospital a sign reads, The Price of Freedom is Visible Here. According to the National Coalition for the Homeless, 40% of all homeless are veterans... just like Sarge.

In appreciating what it means to be an American, my brother and I brought flowers to the Idaho State Veterans Home. Inside, experts on the topic warmly shared their views: respect the flag, constitution and one-another; be faithful; appreciate blessings and liberties as well as those who sacrificed for them; learn from the past; confront mistakes and shortcomings—regardless the discomfort.

While driving away, we passed a white-haired man pushing a walker. When he smiled and flashed a thumbs up, something said to turn back. His name was Bernard Wolff (WWII-Army). Amid falling leaves and scurrying squirrels, we shared a bench while he recounted exciting, yet tragic memories. Softly, he said, "Nothing worthwhile in life is free—especially freedom. The price is how we live it; being informed, making votes count, finding common ground, not taking anything for granted... making sacrifices." He thanked us for making his day. But really, he made ours.

I will always remember where I was on the morning of September 11th. I will always remember Sarge sitting near ground zero. I will not allow my 9/11 patriotism to become a passing fad. I will regularly visit the Veterans Home with my violin ensemble and take moments out of my life to honor those who paid the ultimate price so this nation might remain a beacon of hope for all who value freedom, justice, and liberty. It is but a small price for me, but a huge part of what it means to be an American. Conquered and oppressed are countries who forget their heroes.

**HONORING THE LIFE OF PULITZER
PRIZE-WINNING CARTOONIST
BILL MAULDIN**

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Bill Mauldin.

Mr. Mauldin is best known for his cartoon "Willie and Joe" which was published in Stars and Stripes and other military newspapers. His cartoon of World War II infantrymen marching their way across Europe and surviving the enemy endeared him to thousands of soldiers.

Mr. Mauldin enlisted in 1940 and was assigned as a rifleman to the 180th Infantry. It was here where he started drawing cartoons and where he received his inspiration for "Willie and Joe." Five years later he won his first Pulitzer Prize.

He later worked for the Sun Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where he won his second Pulitzer Prize.

Throughout his entire life, Mr. Mauldin continued to receive praise and gratitude for his inspirational cartoons. He was not only admired by soldiers, but by his community as well for bringing laughter and comfort during difficult times.

He will truly be missed.

**JEWISH WAR VETERANS EAST
MEADOW—LEVITTOWN POST NO.
709: "CLASSMATES TODAY—
NEIGHBORS TOMORROW"**

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of four students from the Fourth Congressional District of New York. On April 27, the students will be honored by the Jewish War Veterans East Meadow—Levittown Post No. 709 at their annual awards ceremony.

Jewish War Veterans Post No. 709 has an innovative program, Classmates Today—Neighbors Tomorrow. It encourages local high school students to become active in community service, and in return, the program enriches many generations. Classmates Today—Neighbors Tomorrow is just one example of how the Jewish War Veterans have proven their dedication to providing a variety of services to our community.

This year, Post No. 709 has recognized the outstanding community service efforts of four students from my community. Ian Dorfman, of W.T. Clarke High School, and Stephan Schwartz, of East Meadow High School, are two of the four 2003 recipients of the Jean R. Tint Memorial Brotherhood award. Brandon Weinberg, of W.T. Clarke High School, and Jayme Feldheim, of East Meadow High School, are the two 2003 recipients of the Mike Pahl Music Award.

All of these students are most deserving of this honor and recognition. Their dedication to our community is clear and consistent. I anticipate great contributions to Long Island from each student, given the high level of community service each student has conducted during their high school years. I know I will hear about their achievements in the years to come, but in the meantime, I wish Ian, Stephan, Brandon and Jayme good luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERTO CLEMENTE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, the following tribute to Roberto Clemente by Mr. Mayoral

appears in English in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 54, Book 11, page E674. I now submit the following Spanish version for the RECORD as well.

ROBERTO CLEMENTE
(Por Luis R. Mayoral)

Temprano una mañana en diciembre de 1987, mientras charlaba desayunando en un campo de golf en Dorado, Puerto Rico, con el golfista Chi Chi Rodríguez él dijo de *Roberto Clemente*, "Si yo fuera la mitad del hombre que él fue, diría que yo sería un hombre muy afortunado."

Lisas palabras me impactaron tan profundamente que desde entonces comencé a pensar, más que antes, en el Pirata de Pittsburgh miembro del Salón de la Fama, como un ícono inspiracional más que un jugador marcadamente dotado.

La muerte de Clemente el 31 de diciembre de 1972, causó luto pues me enfrenté a la realidad de que jamás compartiría tiempo preciado con un querido amigo en eso de "arreglar" al mundo, sabiendo que el internacional mundo del béisbol había perdido por siempre a una figura que personificaba excelencia.

Muchas personas pensaban en él como el Jackie Robinson de América Latina en la búsqueda de igualdad para los peloteros hispanos . . . pero yo siempre le vi como nuestro Joe DiMaggio, pues él nos brindaba esperanza con su toque de héroe perfecto.

Roberto fue un hombre sencillo, pero de palabras profundas que poseyó un interés genuino en la humanidad.

La última vez que le vi fue varios días antes de su inesperada muerte mientras en el Estadio Hiram Bithorn en San Juan él dirigía la colecta de bienes destinados a las víctimas de terremotos en Nicaragua.

Esa tarde, en sus ojos vi la seriedad y dedicación que tantas veces vi mientras él vestía un uniforme de béisbol.

Momentos antes de salir del estadio, me invitó a su hogar en la víspera de Año Nuevo.

Eso jamás se logró; pues en el segundo que arribó el año 1973, ya él llevaba de muerto unas dos horas cuarenta y cinco minutos en las profundidades de Océano Atlántico a una milla al norte de Puerto Rico.

Roberto vivió 38 años, 4 meses, y 13 días. Ese fue el tiempo que le tomó para convertirse en un miembro del Salón de la Fama, en una mejor persona y leyenda.

TRIBUTE TO CLARA BROSSELL CROOK

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to an extraordinary activist, volunteer and educator, Clara Brosell Crook, who recently passed away one week before her 93rd birthday.

Born in Canada in 1910, Clara immigrated to Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1912, and was educated at the University of Wisconsin, Lawrence University, Marquette University, and the University of New Hampshire. As the single parent of two young children during World War II, she began a varied and amazing career that included being the Director of Personnel of St. Luke's Hospital, the Associate Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Vice Dean of the Business School at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

During her 32 years as a resident of Burlingame, California, located in my congressional district, Ms. Crook was the founder of the Burlingame Senior Commission, the Emeritus Forum, and the Slippy Hippies support group. She was chair of the San Mateo County Commission on Aging, the College of San Mateo Emeritus Institute, the Burlingame Civil Service Commission, the Burlingame Senior Citizens Coordinating Council, chair of the Teamwork Ensuring Elder Support, and co-chair of the San Mateo County Alliance of Service Providers. Clara was also the gracious host of the KCSM-FM radio program "Senior Talk" and the KSOL weekly radio talk show host of TV program "Senior Focus". In addition to all of this, she was also a member of the Stanford Geriatric Advisory Committee and the San Mateo County Self-Esteem Task Force.

Mr. Speaker, Clara was a resounding voice and advocate for the senior citizens of our community and country, urging and supporting independence, self-sufficiency, and dignity for seniors. Her boundless energy for these projects, and for life itself, made her a pillar in our community. Her diligence and astounding capacity to achieve her goals resulted in her receiving numerous accolades including: Burlingame Citizen of the Year, California State Legislature's Woman of the Year, and the Lion's Club-Burlingame Citizen of the Year. Additionally, the litany of her achievements includes being the first recipient of the College of Notre Dame's Human Services Award, the Shinyo-En USA Citizen of the Year, being selected as Woman of the Year in the 20th Assembly District, being recognized by the California State Senate, and commended by President Clinton. She has also been listed in Who's Who in American Women, Who's Who in Public Relations, 2000 Women of Achievement, and Worlds Who's Who of Women. Finally, in recognition of all these accomplishments, Clara Brosell Crook was recently inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, it is without exaggeration when I say Clara was an exceptional influence on our district. Her amazing energy and extraordinary intellect was a source of inspiration for all and definitely provided us with a better understanding of the needs of our elderly, an area far too often neglected in our national zeitgeist. Her passing has taken away one of San Mateo's favored daughters and her contributions to the betterment of our local and national community will certainly be missed.

Clara is survived by her daughter Victoria B. Zenoff of Richmond, California, her son David B. Zenoff and his wife Janet N. Hunter of San Francisco, her grandchildren Andrew Zenoff, Fay Zenoff Ginzburg and Alexandria Hunter Zenoff, and her sister Goldye Mullen of San Francisco. Mr. Speaker, my wife Annette and I are deeply grieved by Clara's passing and I urge all of my colleagues to join us in offering our most sincere condolences to her family.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KATHLEEN GEARTY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the important activities of the Veterans

of Foreign Wars is the Voice of Democracy contest which that organization conducts for high school students. In 2003, more than 80,000 secondary school students took part. Given this, it is obviously a great honor for a young person to have won in one of the important categories.

I was therefore very pleased to be informed by Dennis Cullinan, Director of the National Legislative Service of the VFW, that Kathleen M. Gearty from the Congressional District that I represent won the 2003 broadcast scriptwriting contest. I am very pleased to have a chance to congratulate Ms. Gearty on her very significant accomplishment, and because the theme of her inspirational essay is so important, I ask that it be printed here.

FREEDOM'S OBLIGATION

(By Kathleen Gearty)

On a crisp January morning a baby girl entered the world. The cards were given, the gifts were received and a couple of months later the christening gown, a simple satin sleeveless under dress with a hand stitched cover dress and lace robe with matching bonnet, was placed on the baby and she was baptized. Although I don't know all the details I do know that someone painstakingly and lovingly hand-stitched this gown as if knowing it would be passed down and treasured by my family.

After that baby girl followed two more little girls. As the oldest had, the two after her wore the gown. This tradition has been passed down for forty years and will continue as more babies in my family are brought into the world. As the gown is passed down the obligation to preserve it, responsibility to inherit it and the love to cherish it is passed along with the garment. In a way freedom's obligations are similar to this heirloom.

The christening gown that was worn by the three sisters was then worn by the older daughter's two daughters and the youngest daughter's youngest child. While passing the gown down there was much at stake. The preparation of preserving the gown and the preparation of letting it go. The gown was kept and locked in a large cedar chest in its original box wrapped in tissue paper. Passing it on is a challenge but inheriting it is an honor. The next keeper of the beautiful gown has the responsibility of the task of preserving it, so that it may be passed on and treasured by the next proud mother and father.

As the gown was sewn together, so was our country, stitch by stitch. We fought for this freedom and the obligations that go along with it. We were all pierced by that great needle, and blood was shed but looking at the creation we have developed makes us realize that the sacrifices were worth while. The gown like our country's freedom had transformed and was no longer merely a piece of white cloth and a spool of thread but a privilege, an obligation and honor.

The gown was worn then passed on; freedom is earned and then also passed on. The baptism dress must be preserved and cherished by the holder whose children will wear it next. Freedom must also be conserved in a manner of respect and loyalty so that children can live an even better life than their parents. Both, the heirloom and freedom are similar in the respect that both have to be treasured, or the joy in possessing such beautiful treasures is gone. As an American it is an obligation to respect freedom and to care for it, for freedom is like a fragile christening gown and with one little snag of a thread it could unravel before your very eyes and be gone forever. My obligation is to ensure that whatever I do with my life involves

the preservation and the passing on of freedom just as I will honor my family obligations.

KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce this resolution that expresses the sense of Congress regarding the awareness of and treatment for kidney disease. This resolution serves as the vehicle—to inform the American people about kidney disease—its potential causes, preventions, and medical advances. In addition, it promotes federally funded research focused on kidney disease.

The incidences of kidney disease are rising. What is even worse is that kidney disease works as “the silent killer,” in that most people with kidney damage are unaware that their kidneys are beginning to fail. African-Americans, Native Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Pacific Islanders are more at risk for the kidney disease.

End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) is a condition that causes permanent kidney failure. Over the last decade, the number of patients with ESRD has doubled to reach approximately 400,000 Americans, and has directly caused 50,000 deaths annually. This disease has affected at least 13 million people who have lost 50 percent of their kidney function without even knowing. And still, another 20 million more Americans are unknowingly at an increased risk of developing kidney disease.

Diabetes and hypertension are the number one and number two causes of kidney disease respectively. And although dialysis is a life-saving process that helps patients perform many normal activities, there is no cure for kidney disease.

Knowledge is power and we should all arm ourselves with the power to fight kidney disease as best we can. The first step in the solution is to mount a comprehensive educational effort so that we all can become familiar with kidney disease. This resolution starts that important process.

I ask all of my colleagues to support this kidney disease awareness resolution by becoming a cosponsor.

RECOGNIZING DARRELL BOWLES, II UPON RECEIVING THE “YES I CAN” AWARD

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the inspirational accomplishments and remarkable example set by Darrell Bowles, II. Darrell, who was born in Knoxville, TN and raised in nearby Blaine, was recently named a Tennessee recipient of the “Yes I Can!” award, given by the Tennessee Federation Council for Exceptional Children. This award recognizes outstanding achievement by students receiving special education services. I might add that Darrell was among the top five nominees at the National level.

Born weighing only 1 pound, 7 ounces at 26 weeks, Darrell suffered blindness shortly after birth. Despite this challenge, Darrell has continually proven that with steadfast determination each of us can achieve excellence in what we set out to do.

Now in the ninth grade at the Tennessee School of the Blind and Educational Resource Center for the Visually Impaired, Darrell excels in technology and computer studies. He has become an expert in specialized technology and is an advocate for the continued advancement of new software and hardware that further enables visually impaired individuals to excel in both the academic and business community.

Beyond his technological capabilities, however, Darrell's spirit of optimism and determination should be an example to each of us. In a recent news report, Darrell is quoted as saying that his inspiration to give his very best comes from God. He is quoted as saying, “I didn't ask for this, but I am following His will for me.”

When speaking to people who have become discouraged or frustrated he said he likes to tell them that, “When God opens a door, its there. Go in before it closes.”

Regardless of where we are in life or what challenges we face, I believe the advice of Darrell Bowles should apply to each of us.

I also want to commend the loving family members and dedicated teachers who have supported Darrell's efforts. I am sorry to say that Darrell's mother has passed away, but the love she shared with him continues to be a driving force in his life.

I am proud to be Darrell's Congressman and on behalf of this body, I want to thank Darrell for the example he continues to set for so many, and to wish him the greatest success in the future.

HONORING JAMES THOMAS

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent and fallen hero—James Thomas passed at the age of 82.

James Thomas, or better known as Jim, was a great-grandfather, grandfather, father and loving husband. Jim was a highly decorated veteran of World War II and served in the Army Air Corps as a gunner. After numerous heroic missions over the skies of Europe, Jim's plane was shot down. This led to his capture and he was subsequently held as a Prisoner of War (POW) until Allied Forces liberated him.

Jim played an active roll in our local community and has been a role model for many around him. He was a member of several farm organizations and military associations to include: the American Ex-Prisoners of War; the American Legion; AMVETS; and the Tulare Historical Society. Jim was also an active member of the First Church of God and volunteered year after year at the World Ag Expo in Tulare.

Jim is survived by his wife, Eleanor Thomas; his children, Mike Thomas, Jannette Hill and Carol Kemp; his brothers, Raymond and George Thomas; and eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. Thomas was a personal friend and mentor whom I knew my entire life. I will never forget the many lessons he taught me about war, agriculture, personal integrity and perseverance. Today, I honor this brave soldier and family man.

HONORING THE 2003 REEBOK HUMAN RIGHTS AWARDS RECIPIENTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw my colleagues' attention to a group of incredible human rights defenders. Each year the Reebok Human Rights Award recognizes young activists who, early in their lives and against great odds, have made significant contributions to the field of human rights strictly through nonviolent means. The Award aims to generate positive international attention for the recipients and to support their efforts. Honorees receive a \$50,000 per person grant to a qualifying organization to further their work from The Reebok Human Rights Foundation. The recipients of the 2003 Award will visit Capitol Hill this week. I take this opportunity to commend Paul Fireman for creating this innovative corporate program for raising public awareness of human rights at Reebok and I congratulate the 2003 Award recipients for their remarkable accomplishments.

At a time when the world's attention is focused on the war in Iraq, we ought not lose sight of the fact a more safe and stable world rests in our ability to promote human rights and the rule of law. Recipients of the Reebok Human Rights Award are working every day to defend fundamental rights on every continent.

Award candidates must be 30 years of age or younger and cannot advocate violence or belong to an organization that advocates violence. Award candidates must be working on an issue that directly relates to the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Women and men of all races, ethnic groups, citizenship and religions are eligible.

Each year the Reebok Human Rights Award program undertakes an extensive nomination outreach program, with over 10,000 nomination packets being sent worldwide. After all nominations are received, a team of international human rights experts and researchers begin the exhaustive task of researching and qualifying all nominees. Over the next several months, references are obtained, facts are checked, and accomplishments are verified for each and every application received. A group of finalists is presented to the Reebok Human Rights Board of Advisors, who select the Award recipients.

A total of 72 women and men from 34 countries have received the Award. These young heroes have ranged from a Cuban prisoner of conscience to a Liberian human rights monitor to an American advocate for battered women. All of them have taught us unforgettable lessons about the true nature of courage and humanity.

The recipients of the 2003 Reebok Human Rights Award are:

ERNEST GUEVARRA (PHILIPPINES)

Early on, Ernest Guevarra (age 24) knew his life's mission was to be a doctor and to

promote human rights. As a student activist, he helped found Medical Students for Social Responsibility and spearheaded campaigns advocating for the health needs of the vulnerable and disadvantaged. When Ernest graduated, he became a volunteer doctor in Mindanao with the Medical Action Group, providing care to victims of human rights violations. One month after September 11th, Ernest was asked to join a fact-finding mission to Basilan, an area with a number of Muslim rebel groups. Government forces were aggressively arresting hundreds of Muslim suspects, and it was alleged that many of them were being tortured.

As Ernest was examining the prisoners, an armed guard threatened him with an M-16 rifle and locked him up with the detainees. Undaunted, Ernest continued his examinations and demanded that the prisoners receive proper treatment. When he was finally released, Ernest and the team pressed on into the perilous region controlled by separatist rebels to provide humanitarian assistance to a community under siege.

They soon found themselves hostages. "After hours of talking and offering sacks of rice and dried fish, we were able to negotiate a safe passage home," Ernest said. "I was happy to come out of that situation alive, but sad that people there continue to confront harsher forms of violence and abuse. And, unlike us, they do not have the option to leave."

Despite the personal risk, Ernest chose to remain in Mindanao. Several days ago, the Philippine military invaded the region where Ernest is working in search of a rebel group. Thousands of villagers have been forced to leave the area. As the only doctor in the region, Ernest is responding to the crisis, providing an emergency health response system to over 40,000 refugees.

PEDRO ANAYA (UNITED STATES)

In his early teenage years, Pedro Anaya (age 24) was more interested in gangs than he was in human rights. But some influential mentors and a school assignment helped steer him in a different direction. When asked to write about an American hero, Pedro chose Mexican American activist Cesar Chavez. Disappointed when his teacher rebuked him for writing about a "Mexican" rather than an American hero, Pedro vowed to raise awareness about Chavez. Since then, he has used Chavez's life and values as a model to inspire young people.

Pedro fights human rights abuses against Latinos of Mexican origin, the frequent target of discrimination and prejudice in the San Diego area. While still in high school, he organized a campaign to rescind the California proposition that would prevent undocumented immigrants from receiving benefits or public services. In college, Pedro brought campus groups and inner-city organizations together to support the United Farm Workers. He proved to local farm workers that by organizing, they could gain a voice, regardless of legal status or language. And he marshaled support to force growers to address health and safety problems and to replace deplorable worker encampments with proper housing.

As continuing education director for the National Conference for Community and Justice, Pedro now pursues his personal campaign to empower Latinos. He has already worked with more than a thousand young people, fostering leadership and mobilizing them to learn to combat social injustices and prejudice.

OONA CHATTERJEE (UNITED STATES)

Community organizer Oona Chatterjee (age 29) took inspiration from poet Antonio Machado who wrote, "Searcher, there is no road. We make the road by walking." Oona became an activist for social change in Bushwick, a poor and largely immigrant neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York. In 1997, she and a colleague founded Make the Road by Walking (MRBW), a unique community-based organization built on the belief that the center of leadership must be within the community itself. Since then, the organization has grown dramatically and now includes over 600 members, a member-elected board composed of low-income community residents, and a staff of twelve.

Over the past 5 years, MRBW has achieved many improvements to the lives of Bushwick residents. Members recently forced New York City to conform to federal law and provide translation services to non-English speakers in all of its food stamp, welfare, and Medicaid offices. They also forced dozens of neighborhood employers to pay more than \$100,000 in illegally withheld wages to garment workers. They have educated residents on how to prevent, detect, and treat lead poisoning. They launched GLOBE (Gays and Lesbians of Bushwick Empowered) to fight homophobia and to provide the community's first safe space for gay men and women. And, with Oona as the driving force, their Youth Power Project recently helped redirect \$53 million of New York City's budget away from the expansion of juvenile jail facilities and toward youth development projects.

MOHAMED PA-MOMO FOFANAH (SIERRA LEONE)

Mohamed Pa-Momo Fofanah (age 30) is an attorney in Sierra Leone dedicated to defending the rights of children caught in a web of poverty and unspeakable atrocities.

Sierra Leone recently emerged from a ruthless, decade-long civil war, in which tens of thousands of civilians were killed, over 100,000 were mutilated, tortured and raped, and millions were driven from their homes. Many were compelled to work as slave laborers, and children were forced to become soldiers and commit violent acts against family and neighbors. This decade of destruction has left 75% of Sierra Leone's population under the age of 25, and has decimated the country's economy and infrastructure. Extreme poverty is rampant, and an adequate juvenile justice system is nearly non-existent. As a result, children have become both victims of abuse as well as offenders—often resorting to crime just to survive.

Since receiving his law degree in 1998, Pa-Momo has worked tirelessly to defend the rights of children and to improve the treatment of juveniles in the justice system. He has worked with the Sierra Leone office of Defense for Children International, where he provides free legal advice on children's rights, represents juveniles arbitrarily arrested and detained, and takes up cases of child abuse and rape. To further strengthen his fight for the protection of children, Pa-Momo also helped create the Lawyers Centre for Legal Assistance (LAWCLA), the only organization in Sierra Leone to offer free legal services to indigent victims of human rights abuses.

CHRISTIAN MUKOSA (DEM. REP. OF CONGO)

Christian Mukosa (age 28), also an attorney, fights to expose human rights violations in the Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of

Congo, in one of the world's most dangerous and turbulent settings. Since 1998, the Kivu provinces have been the battleground between Congolese forces and a host of armed rebel groups. The broader war has fueled interethnic strife, resulting in civilian deaths and the punishment of groups for suspected loyalty to rival forces. Human rights defenders who try to report on the abuses are repeatedly threatened and arrested.

As a field investigator and lawyer for *Horitiers de la Justice*, Christian gathered information on abuses by meeting with victims and visiting detention centers. He also represented indigent victims at no cost, pressured local authorities to respect the law, and trained local activists to monitor human rights violations.

Christian and his colleagues responded to reports of human rights violations by confronting authorities directly with evidence. Each week, they released one-page appeals on particular cases and distributed them to local and international human rights organizations and the United Nations. They also published an annual report on human rights violations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join these outstanding human rights defenders at a reception in their honor on Tuesday, April 8, at 6:00 p.m. in the Rayburn Foyer.

NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE AND RECONCILIATION SUPPORT ACT OF 2003, H.R. 1208

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my support for H.R. 1208, the Northern Ireland Peace and Reconciliation Act of 2003. The International Fund for Ireland was established in 1985 to help bolster economic development and support programs that would foster peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the affected border areas of the Republic of Ireland. The United States has contributed more than \$386 million to the fund to help improve relations between Catholic and Protestants in Northern Ireland through the creation of jobs and cross-community business development. Over 80 percent of the fund's investment has been in disadvantaged areas offering work experiences and job training programs for disadvantaged and unemployed youth.

Since 1969, over 3200 people have died as a result of political violence in Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom. The conflict, which has its origins in the 1921 division of Ireland, has reflected a struggle between different nationalities, cultures, and religious identities. The Protestant majority in Northern Ireland defines itself as British and largely supports continued incorporation in the United Kingdom, and are called unionists. The Catholic minority considers itself Irish and many Catholics desire a united Ireland, and are referred to as nationalists.

In 1998, former U.S. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, helped broker the "Good Friday Agreement" between and among the government of Ireland, the government of the

United Kingdom, and political party leaders representing Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland.

The requested \$25 million over the next five years will go a long way to carry out the accords of the Good Friday agreement. A large part of this effort is for programs that enhance relations between communities and between the police and the communities they serve, promote human rights training for police, and promote training programs to enhance the new district partnership police boards recommended by the Patten Commission.

Successive U.S. Administrations and the U.S. Congress have seen economic development as key to fostering peace in Northern Ireland. Support for the paramilitaries has been strongest in the communities suffering the highest level of unemployment and economic deprivation; thus, many see the creation of jobs and economic opportunity as on par with working out a political solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland. Critics of U.S. assistance to the region argue that the European Union, not the United States, is the appropriate source of aid and further that private investment, rather than aid, is central to job creation. Supporters of the aid program, including many Members of Congress, see aid and investment as complementary, with aid often serving as a good catalyst for investment. Mr. Speaker, I am a strong supporter of the aid program.

Mr. Speaker, all major social and economic indicators show that Catholics in Northern Ireland are disadvantaged relative to Protestants. The most persistent area of inequality has been employment. Catholics experience rates of unemployment over twice as high as Protestants, and Catholics are more likely than Protestants to experience long-term unemployment.

The British government sees inward investment and the creation of employment opportunities, linked to its fair employment legislation, as the best antidote to Catholic unemployment. Others believe implementation of the Mac Bride Principles would provide an important remedy. Introduced in 1984, the Mac Bride Principles are nine equal opportunity/affirmative action principles, intended to promote employment options for members of underrepresented religious groups in Northern Ireland. Among other things, the Principles call for provocative religious or political emblems to be banned from the workplace; for all job openings to be publicly advertised with special recruitment efforts to attract applicants from underrepresented groups; and for adequate security at the workplace.

For years, the British and Irish governments sought a formula that would facilitate a peaceful settlement. After many ups and downs, the British and Irish governments and the eight parties participating in peace talks announced agreement on a political settlement on April 10, 1998. The agreement recognizes the consent principle, namely, change in the status of Northern Ireland can only come about with the consent of the majority of its people. Voters in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland approved the accords in referendums held on May 22. Elections to the new Assembly took place on June 25.

Mr. Speaker, the implementation of the peace agreement has been difficult. I applaud the efforts of leaders in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Northern Ireland for their efforts in

furthering peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 522) to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, and for other purposes:

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, after considerable work by Chairman OXLEY and Mr. BACHUS, the House of Representatives is once again considering legislation to reform Federal deposit insurance. This is important legislation that will have an impact on our constituents and our economy.

As I stated last year, I am concerned about the potential effects of possible FDIC actions to develop and implement risk-based assessment standards under sections 4 and 7 of the legislation. My concern is that the FDIC may give excessive weight to Federal Home Loan Bank advances in the assessment process so that insured institutions with certain amounts or percentages of such advances would be classified as more risky and, therefore, pay higher deposit insurance premiums.

My concern arises from the FDIC's report on deposit insurance reform, issued in April 2001, which indicated that, under a risk-based assessment system, the FDIC could use a sample risk "scorecard" that would result in institutions with increased amounts of FHLB advances paying higher risk-based insurance assessments.

In my opinion, the use by the FDIC of risk-based assessment authority in this way would be contrary to Congress's clear intent to broaden access to FHLB advances in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley act of 1999. In the Gramm-Leach-Bliley act, we wanted to ensure that community institutions and housing lenders would be able to obtain adequate, reasonably priced FHLB advances as a source of funds to serve the borrowing needs of their customers. Providing this source of liquidity may actually reduce risk. I would anticipate, should the FDIC place undue weight on FHLB advances for its risk-based assessment system, the agency will likewise account for the risks associated with depository institutions holding U.S. agency debt and securities.

As the principal House sponsor of the FHLB provisions in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley act, I will follow very closely the FDIC's implementation of any new risk-based assessment standards to ensure such standards do not adversely affect the prudent use or cost of advances.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 3, I had surgery to correct an injury I sus-

tained during a bicycle accident in November 2002.

As a result of this surgery, I was unable to cast my vote on the supplemental appropriations bill that the House considered on that day. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 103; I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 104; I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 105; I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 106; I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 107; and I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 108.

H. RES. 137 AND THE IMPORTANCE OF TITLE IX

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, one of our nation's most vital and successful programs for equal opportunity for women has been under review. Rod Paige, Secretary of Education, recently assembled a commission to investigate the effectiveness of title IX in the Civil Rights Act. The mandate of the "Commission on opportunity in Athletics" is to investigate ways to enforce title IX efficiently.

The Commission has concluded its investigation and issued its findings. Secretary Paige said that all of the recommendations to which the Commissioners initially agreed would be treated as "consensus" recommendations. The minority report, filed by commissioners and former Olympians Donna de Varona and Julie Foudy, strongly disagree with two specific Commission recommendations, and express serious concerns about the others.

The dissenting Commissioners strongly believe that many of the Commission's "consensus" recommendations are worded so ambiguously that they could be interpreted in such a way as to undermine equal participation opportunities and scholarship dollars for women, as well as other title IX protections. Without clarification, say these distinguished athletes, there is no true "consensus" with in the Commission.

I find it troubling, Mr. Speaker, that the minority report is not included in the Commission's report, thus excluding the serious objections raised by some during deliberation of the Commission. Secretary Paige submitted the majority report alone—without first discussing his decision with the Commission. Not surprisingly, a number of those on the panel have expressed their unease about the lack of a final meeting. They are concerned that areas of genuine consensus in the report have not been identified, and I certainly share their concerns.

I am a long time supporter of title IX and the opportunities it creates for women. I am a co-sponsor of H. Res. 137, a bipartisan resolution to maintain the integrity of title IX of the Civil Rights Act. This resolution sends the message that we are committed to protecting title IX, and that the fight to save title IX is not over.

Over 70 percent of the country supports title IX in its current form. With such overwhelming support, we must recommit to enforcing the current standards. While gender equality in athletics still does not truly exist, we have taken great strides over the first 30 years

since the enactment of title IX. Girls' high school athletic participation increased by 847 percent, and women's college athletic participation increased four fold. This progress was achieved even though two dollars are spent on men's collegiate sports programs for every dollar spent on women's collegiate sports programs.

Title IX is a basic question of equality. Equality of opportunity should not be compromised. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 137.

HONORING LEE GILES ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the end of the era for Indianapolis, with the end of the long and exciting career of an Indianapolis broadcasting giant, Lee Giles.

These are times of trial for our nation. As is our country's custom, in circumstances like these we turn our faces steadily toward television, our window on the world, watching the events of far away, days of desperation and long nights of noise on parade through our living rooms. In those hours as we celebrate the devotion and the valor of our armed forces, we celebrate again the tremendous service television does to inform and link the people.

And Lee Giles, retiring next month as News Director of WISH TV, Channel 8, in Indianapolis and central Indiana, after forty years at the station, has witnessed history's march, at home in our city and the world around. 1963, his first year of service in Indianapolis, was marked by the loss of John F. Kennedy. Then came the war in Vietnam. 1968, the year he became news director at WISH, we lost Dr. Martin Luther King, and Bobby Kennedy, too. Other tragedies and other wars, intermixed with events of excitement and celebration, followed in full flow.

Many have been the events—happy and sad—that he witnessed and helped to distill and project to our community during this full career. And, throughout those years his work has been underscored by extra service to the profession: on the Society of Professional Journalists/Jane Pauley Task Force on Mass Communication Education and the faculties of Indiana University Purdue University at Indianapolis and Butler University. At the same time, his life has been punctuated by professional honor: induction into The Indiana Journalism Hall of Fame and receipt of the Radio and Television News Directors Foundation's First Amendment Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, it is ever vital that we recognize, celebrate and honor those whose accomplishments are an inspiration to all. Lee Giles' long and steadfast service to broadcasting, to the vital news center of that art and to his community, has been a life of true professional distinction. Let us render Lee Giles a special salute on the occasion of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BOB FAUL

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor George Faul, a dedicated and exceptional educator and military serviceman who served the Monterey Peninsula for over four decades. George, who was always known as Bob to his friends and family, passed away March 29, 2003 at the age of 84.

Bob and I have been neighbors and friends for years. Anyone who has lived in the close-knit community of Carmel, CA, where I was raised and still live today, can speak to the feeling of community that exists there. Through his work, many advances have been made towards providing students from all backgrounds with quality education throughout Monterey County.

Bob began his educational service shortly after World War II, traveling to community colleges to help them gain accreditation. At that time, the California community college system was growing fast to meet the demands of our returned soldiers, sailors and marines, and Bob saw a chance to make a difference. It was during his time as a guidance counselor at the College of the Sequoias in Visalia that he met his wife Pat, who has also been an active community member. Pat served for many years on the board of the Monterey Airport, and was always involved in the daily life of the students and faculty at Monterey Peninsula College. As the longest-serving president of Monterey Peninsula College, Bob immediately saw a need for greater outreach to students from underserved populations and set about creating those networks.

His service in the military during World War II helped instill that sense of public service, a feeling that he carried with him his entire life. Besides being president and a member of the board of trustees for the college, Bob served on the boards of many local organizations such as the Community Foundation for Monterey County, the Monterey Museum of Art, the Monterey Jazz Festival, the Carmel Bach Festival, Circle Theater and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Faul was an exceptional person, and I am proud to be able to honor him in this way. He and his wonderful wife Pat have been outspoken and energetic community members, and I wish to express my condolences to her and their son Robert on Bob's passing.

EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 3, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill. (H.R. 1559) making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I rise in opposition to the Cunningham amendment. I am acutely aware that many of my colleagues feel that it's "pay-back" time for our ally, Turkey. But I believe that such a course would be unproductive and unwise. The relationships that exist between and among nations are, in many ways, as those which exist with our neighbors. There are times when we may take a course of action with which our friends will not agree; sometimes we may do something to anger our good neighbors and friends. But we don't run away from our friends of many years, or our neighbors who have been with us through thick and thin. Mr. Chairman, the relationships we have with our friends and neighbors are important and it is necessary that we act in ways to maintain these important relationships. Our former distinguished Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, has called this gardening. This diplomatic process is vitally important to us as a nation. Our relationship with Turkey falls within this category. America may be indispensable, but her powers are not without limits.

Mr. Chairman, Turkey is an important strategic ally of the United States. During the last 50 years, Turkey has stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States in nearly every major conflict. From the Korean war to our involvement in Bosnia, Turkey has been by our side. On March 1, Turkey demonstrated that she is a democracy, even while her actions did not please many of us in this body. While we may disagree with the outcome of the process, we must respect her democratically taken decision. Turkey is a predominantly Muslim country with a secular, democratic government. Turkey is a country that has one foot in the East and another in the West; since September 11, 2001, her importance to the United States has increased.

There are a number of important foreign policy issues that join our two countries in a unique relationship. Turkey's long border with Iraq has obvious importance in the current conflict with Iraq. Turkey's role will be important also in the peace and rebuilding stages of Iraq. During the Bosnia campaign, Turkey demonstrated her expertise in civic action as she helped rebuild needed infrastructure in that country. This country is in a position to play a key role in our efforts to rebuild Iraq.

Mr. Chairman, beyond the crises of the moment, there are other reasons that it's very important that we support this country. Turkey is with us in the war on terrorism. Turkey is playing a major role in Afghanistan, where it assumed command of the international peace-keeping force. Turkey is a key NATO member. Her geographic location provides regional security to a critical part of the alliance. Turkey is striving for European Union membership, and United States policymakers support that goal to anchor Turkey in the West. Turkey as a part of the European Union becomes an even stronger ally of the United States.

The United States has encouraged the development of Turkey's ties to Israel since 1996. Turkey and Israel have concluded important arms and water deals, and their relationship, which is based on mutual self-interest, has withstood differences over the years. It is important to note that other Muslim countries are now taking views toward Israel that are close to those of Turkey, who has led the way.

Mr. Chairman, while the issues highlighted above may not seem important at the moment, while we are in the midst of hot debate, let me reassure you, all my colleagues, that they remain very important. The Iraq crises will not be with us always. The issues that seem so distant and unimportant now will be in our face the minute the fighting in Iraq ends. Let us stand firm with our friend and ally Turkey as she has stood with the United States.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KATHERINE HARRIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 86 (H. Res. 160, Previous Question on the Rule for consideration of H.R. 1104, Child Abduction Prevention Act), I was unavoidably absent due to a request from the President of the United States that I travel with a Congressional Delegation to MacGill Airforce Base in Tampa, Florida. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

GIVING THANKS TO THE "MAKE-A-WISH" FOUNDATION OF THE MID-ATLANTIC

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 7, 2003

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic, a great member of the community I represent, and an organization I am proud to call "neighbor." Today, April 7, 2003, the foundation marks its 20th anniversary. The foundation is a nonprofit organization that fulfills the wishes of children facing life-threatening illnesses to enrich the human experience with hope, strength and joy.

The foundation's mission is pure as it is simple—to give children facing illnesses such as cancer, pediatric AIDS and heart disease something positive to think about instead of doctors visits, hospitals and medicine. The Make-A-Wish Foundation fulfills each of these children's greatest wish. Whether the wish is to visit a theme park, meet a sports hero or movie star, or army soldier, the foundation works to make each child feel special.

The Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic serves children who reside in Maryland, Washington, DC, Northern Virginia, and Dela-

ware. The foundation, which is headquartered in Kensington, MD—my hometown—also has offices in Baltimore, LaVale, Maryland, and Wilmington, Delaware.

I'd like to recognize some of my constituents who were there to help start the organization 20 years ago: Barbara Manfuso Appleby, Deborah Camalier Walker, BJ Bralower, Harry Martens III.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to report to you that the Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic has fulfilled the wishes of more than 3,800 children who reside in Maryland, Washington, DC, Northern Virginia, and Delaware including more than 1,500 from Maryland—that's 75 young Marylanders a year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you an example of the joy Make-A-Wish Foundation brings to young citizens in need. Ryan is a young man from Silver Spring, MD, who wished for a companion—the four-legged kind. The Make-A-Wish Foundation recently fulfilled Ryan's wish for a dog.

Ryan's father reports that the Ryan's new friend, named Chi-Chi, has brought pure joy to the young boy's life. "They play together like they have known each other forever," he said.

It is my pleasure to share with the U.S. House of Representatives the accomplishments of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Mid-Atlantic.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 8, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine transportation and border security.

SR-253

Armed Services

Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense for Special Operations Command.

SR-222

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting to consider H.R. 145, to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building", S. 703, to designate the regional headquarters building for the National Park Service under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building", S. 763, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse", S. 616, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the quantity of mercury in the environment by limiting the use of mercury fever thermometers and improving the collection and proper management of mercury, S. 515, to provide additional authority to the Office of Ombudsman of the Environmental Protection Agency, H.R. 289, to expand the boundaries of the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Complex and the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge, S. 163, to reauthorize the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, S. 791, to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate methyl tertiary butyl ether from the United States fuel supply, to increase production and use of renewable fuel, and to increase the Nation's energy independence, S. 156, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to reauthorize the Price-Anderson provisions, the nominations of Richard W. Moore, of Alabama, to be Inspector General, Tennessee Val-

ley Authority, Ricky Dale James, of Missouri, and Rear Adm. Nicholas Augustus Prahll, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission, Robert Boldrey, of Michigan, Richard Narcia and Herbert Guenther, both of Arizona, Bradley Udall, of Colorado, and Malcolm B. Bowekaty, of New Mexico, each to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation, and the nomination of John Paul Woodley, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider proposed legislation entitled "Foreign Relations Authorization Act", to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and United States international broadcasting activities.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Homeland Security.

SD-342

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Labor.

SD-138

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine missile defense.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the annual report for 2003 of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds.

SD-215

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 754, to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve immunization rates by increasing the distribution of vaccines and improving and clarifying the vaccine injury compensation program.

SD-430

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 285, to authorize the integration and consolidation of alcohol and substance abuse programs and services provided by Indian tribal governments, S. 558, to elevate the position Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and S. 555, to establish the Native American Health and Wellness Foundation.

SR-485

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation, Treasury and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-124

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine United States policy with respect to the trafficking in women and children in East Asia.

SD-106

Armed Services

Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the readiness of the military services to conduct current operations and execute contingency plans.

SR-222

3 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Joseph LeBaron, of Oregon, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Gregory W. Engle, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Togolese Republic, Wayne E. Neill, of Nevada, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Benin, Helen R. Meagher La Lime, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mozambique, and William M. Bellamy, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya.

SD-419

4:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Heather M. Hodges, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Moldova, Eric S. Edelman, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Ralph Frank, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Croatia, Reno L. Harnish, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, Stephen D. Mull, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lithuania, and Stephen M. Young, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic.

SD-419

APRIL 10

9 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the teaching of American history and civics in the classroom.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Fisheries, Wildlife, and Water Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine the designation of critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Peter Eide, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD-342

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 521, to amend the Act of August 9, 1955, to extend the terms of leases of certain restricted Indian land, S. 522, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to assist

SD-419

SD-124

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APRIL 9

SD-226

SD-116

SD-192

SR-253

Capitol

SD-124

SD-138

SD-366

SR-485

SD-562

SD-106

SD-366

SD-124

SD-342

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 1559, Wartime Supplemental Appropriations.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4883–S4918

Measures Introduced: Sixteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 792–807, S. Res. 105–106, and S. Con. Res. 33. **Pages S4897–98**

Measures Reported:

S. 196, to establish a digital and wireless network technology program, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 108–34) **Page S4897**

Measures Passed:

Cesar Estrada Chavez Study Act: Senate passed S. 164, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement, after agreeing to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4910**

High Plains Aquifer Hydrogeologic Characterization, Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring Act: Senate passed S. 212, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the High Plains Aquifer States in conducting a hydrogeologic characterization, mapping, and modeling program for the High Plains Aquifer, after agreeing to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S4911–13**

Illinois Hydroelectric Project Extension: Senate passed S. 220, to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois. **Page S4913**

Mount Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Act: Senate passed S. 278, to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area. **Page S4913**

Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act: Senate passed S. 328, to designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the “Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area”, after agreeing to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4913**

Rim of the Valley Corridor Study Act: Senate passed S. 347, to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a joint resource study to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Rim of the Valley Corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, after agreeing to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4914**

Illinois Hydroelectric Project Extension: Senate passed H.R. 397, to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S4914**

Cuban Democracy Activists Arrests: Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 97, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government, and the resolution was then agreed to, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S4914**

Sessions (for Nelson (FL)) Amendment No. 525 (to the Preamble), to express the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government. **Pages S4914–15**

Legal Representation Authority: Senate agreed to S. Res. 105, to authorize testimony and legal representation in *State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al.* **Page S4915**

Foreign Agricultural Service 50th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 106, expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the 50th anniversary of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture. **Page S4915**

Wartime Supplemental Appropriations: Pursuant to the order of April 3, 2003, Senate passed H.R. 1559, making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, after striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof, the text of S. 762, Senate companion measure, as amended. **Page S4917**

Senate insisted on its amendment, requested a conference with the House thereon, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the following conferees on the part of the Senate: Senators Stevens, Cochran, Specter, Domenici, Bond, McConnell, Burns, Shelby, Gregg, Bennett, Campbell, Craig, Hutchison, DeWine, Brownback, Byrd, Inouye, Hollings, Leahy, Harkin, Mikulski, Reid, Kohl, Murray, Dorgan, Feinstein, Durbin, Johnson, and Landrieu. **Page S4917**

Subsequently, the April 3rd passage of S. 762 was vitiated and the bill was then placed back on the Calendar. **Page S4917**

Guam South Elementary/Middle School Renaming: Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 672, to rename the Guam South Elementary/Middle School of the Department of Defense Domestic Dependents Elementary and Secondary Schools System in honor of Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool, who was the pilot of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* when it was tragically lost on February 1, 2003, and the bill was then passed, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S4917**

Nomination Considered: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Priscilla Richman Owen, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit. **Pages S4892–94, S4915–17**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at 10:30 a.m., on Tuesday, April 8, 2003. **Pages S4917–18**

Appointments:

Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress: The Chair announced, on behalf of the Secretary of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 101–509, the appointment of Paul Gherman, of Tennessee, to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress. **Page S4917**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By unanimous vote of 80 yeas (Vote No. Ex. 126), Cormac J. Carney, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Pages S4891, S4918**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Richard James O'Connell, of Arkansas, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas for the term of four years.

Robert D. McCallum, Jr., of Georgia, to be Associate Attorney General.

Steven B. Nesmith, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Paul Pate, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2003.

Paul Pate, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2006. (Re-appointment).

Lane Carson, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2004.

James Broaddus, of Texas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2004.

Jose Teran, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2005.

19 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

3 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Army, Marine Corps.

Page S4918

Messages From the House:

Page S4897

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S4898–99

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S4899–S4909

Additional Statements:

Pages S4895–97

Amendments Submitted:

Page S4910

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—126) **Page S4891**

Adjournment: Senate met at 3 p.m., and adjourned at 7:06 p.m., until 10 a.m., on Tuesday, April 8, 2003. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4918.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development concluded hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management and Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, after receiving testimony from Jessie H. Roberson, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, and Margaret S. Y. Chu, Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, both of the Department of Energy.

SARS

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded hearings to examine the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome threat, focusing on the issues of vaccine development, drug screening, and clinical research, after receiving testimony from Julie

L. Gerberding, Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Anthony S. Fauci, Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, both of the Department of Health and Human Services; and David L. Heymann, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 15 public bills, H.R. 6, 1644–1657; 1 private bill, H.R. 1658; and; 5 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 138–140, and H. Res. 179–180 were introduced.

Pages H2863–64

Additional Cosponsors:

Page H2864

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1036, to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others, amended (H. Rept. 108–59); and

H.R. 1298, to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, amended (H. Rept. 108–60).

Page H2863

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Otter to act as Speaker Pro Tempore for today.

Page H2825

Recess: The House recessed at 12:45 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m.

Page H2827

Recess: The House recessed at 2:48 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.

Page H2833

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building Florence, South Carolina: H.R. 1055, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1901 West Evans Street in Florence, South Carolina, as the “Dr. Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building” (agreed to by $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas and nay vote of 383 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 109);

Pages H2828–29, H2834

Financial Literacy for Youth Month: H. Res. 127, amended, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a month should be designated as “Financial Literacy for Youth Month” (agreed to by $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas and nay vote of 380 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 110). Agreed to amend the title so as to read:

Resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of ‘Financial Literacy for Youth Month.’; and

Pages H2829–32, H2834–35

Norman Shumway Post Office Building, Stockton, California: H.R. 1368, amended, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the “Norman Shumway Post Office Building” (agreed to by $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas and nay vote of 380 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 111. Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the ‘Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building’.”.

Pages H2832–33, H2835–36

Keeping Children and Families Safe: The House insisted on its amendment to S. 342, to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to make improvements to and reauthorize programs under that Act, and agreed to a conference as requested by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Chairman Boehner and Representatives Hoekstra, Porter, Greenwood, Norwood, Gingrey, Burns, George Miller of California, Hinojosa, Davis of California, Ryan of Ohio and Davis of Illinois.

Page H2836

Postal Civil Service Retirement System Funding Reform Act: Agreed that it be in order at anytime without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House, S. 380, to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to reform the funding of benefits under the Civil Service Retirement System for employees of the United States Postal Service, that the bill be considered as read for amendment; that the previous question be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except for (1) one hour of debate; (2) the amendment No. 1 to H.R. 735, to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to reform the funding of benefits under the Civil Service Retirement System for employees of the United States Postal Service, printed in the Congressional Record

of April 1 if offered by Representative Waxman or his designee, which shall not be subject to amendment or a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions; and that following passage of S. 380, H.R. 735, shall be laid upon the table. **Page H2836**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate today appears on pages H2825, H2833.

Referrals: S. 273, S. 302, and S. 426 were referred to the Committee on Resources. **Page H2856**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H2834, H2834–35, H2835–36. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 10:31 p.m.

Committee Meetings

LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT—IRAQ'S VIOLATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: On April 4, the Committee held a hearing on Iraq's violations of the Law of Armed Conflict. Testimony was heard from W. Hays Parks, Special Assistant, Law of War Matters, The Judge Advocate General, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

"THE PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA: RIGHTSIZING THE U.S. PRESENCE ABROAD"

Committee on Government Reform: Held a hearing on "The President's Management Agenda: Rightsizing the U.S. Presence Abroad." Testimony was heard from Jess T. Ford, Director, International Affairs and Trade Division; the following officials of the Department of State: Ruth A. Davis, Director General; Maj. Gen. Charles E. Williams, USA (Ret.), Director, Overseas Buildings Office; Richard Nygard, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Management, AID; Anne Sigmund, Acting Inspector General; and William H. Itoh, Acting Deputy Inspector General.

PROJECT BIOSHIELD

Committee on Government Reform: On April 4, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Project Bio-Shield: Contracting for the Health and Security of the American Public." Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of Health and Human Services: Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH; and Mark McClellan, M.D., Commissioner, FDA; Michael Brown, Under Secretary, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Department of Homeland Security; Dale Klein, Assistant to the

Secretary, Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, Department of Defense; and public witnesses.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2003

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine the global AIDS crisis and the recent emergence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, 9 a.m., SD-192.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine current funding and the progress being made at the National Institute of Health, 9 a.m., SD-192.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, 10 a.m., S-146, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Homeland Security, to hold hearings to examine the fiscal year 2004 Emergency Preparedness and Response Budget Overview, 2 p.m., SD-124.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, 10:15 a.m., SR-325.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic forces and policy, to be followed by a closed session in SR-222, 2:30 p.m., SR-232A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold oversight hearings to examine the impact of proposed RESPA rule on small business and consumers, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Product Safety, to hold hearings to examine promoting corporate responsibility through the elimination of dividend taxation, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate Change, and Nuclear Safety, to hold hearings to examine S. 485, to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce air pollution through expansion of cap and trade programs, to provide an alternative regulatory classification for units subject to the cap and trade program, 2 p.m., SD-406.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine Enron, focusing on the Joint Committee on Taxation Report on compensation-related issues, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to resume hearings to examine NATO enlargement, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion, to hold hearings to examine global energy security issues, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization to examine the federal government's strategic human capital management and consider pending legislation on the federal workforce, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Mammography Quality Standards Act, focusing on patient access to quality health care, 10 a.m., SD-430.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine S.J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: to hold oversight hearings to examine the operations of the Sergeant at Arms, the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service, 9:30 a.m., SR-301.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, on Special Security Events, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, to continue on NIH, 2 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Transportation and Treasury, and Independent Agencies, on Secretary of Transportation, 10 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on NASA, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations, to mark up H.R. 660, Small Business Health Fairness Act of 2003, 11 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "Designing a Twenty-First Century Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit," 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, hearing on H.R. 1474, Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, hearing entitled "Promoting the American Dream of Homeownership through Down Payment Assistance," 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources,

hearing entitled "ONDCP Reauthorization: The High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program and CTAC," 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs, hearing on "California's Electricity Market: Refunds and Reform," 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management, oversight hearing entitled "The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Federal Government for Fiscal Year 2002," 10:30 a.m., 2203 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations and the Census, hearing entitled "Cyber Security: The Challenges Facing Our Nation In Critical Infrastructure Protection," 9:30 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, oversight hearing on the "Reauthorization of the United States Department of Justice: Executive Office of the United States Attorneys, Civil Division, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Executive Office for United States Trustees, and Office of Solicitor General, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 272, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use as cemeteries; H.R. 437, Coltsville Study Act of 2003; and HR. 1113, to authorize an exchange of land at Fort Frederica National Monument, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, to consider H.R. 1036, Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, 1:30 p.m., Capitol.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Rural Enterprise, Agriculture and Technology, hearing on Litigating the Americans with Disability Act, 2 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing to examine implementation of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, 3 p.m., B-318 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing on the 2003 Tax Return Filing Season and the IRS Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Joint Meetings: Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization to examine the federal government's strategic human capital management and consider pending legislation on the federal workforce, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, April 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 10:30 a.m.), Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Priscilla Richman Owen, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Also, Senate expects to begin consideration of S. 476, CARE Act of 2003 and certain pending judicial nominations.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 8

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of Suspensions:

(1) H.R. 108, Payment of Environmental Reviews by the Department of Agriculture;

(2) H.R. 273, Nutria Eradication and Control;

(3) H.R. 733, McLoughlin House National Historic Site;

(4) H.R. 205, National Small Business Regulatory Assistance;

(5) H. Res. 170, 40th anniversary of the sinking of the U.S.S. *Thresher*;

(6) H. Res. 149, Expressing the condolences on the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic of Serbia;

(7) H. Res. 179, concerning human rights violations in Cuba and calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners and free elections; and

(8) H.R. 1584, Clean Diamond Trade Act.

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